Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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July 17, 1961

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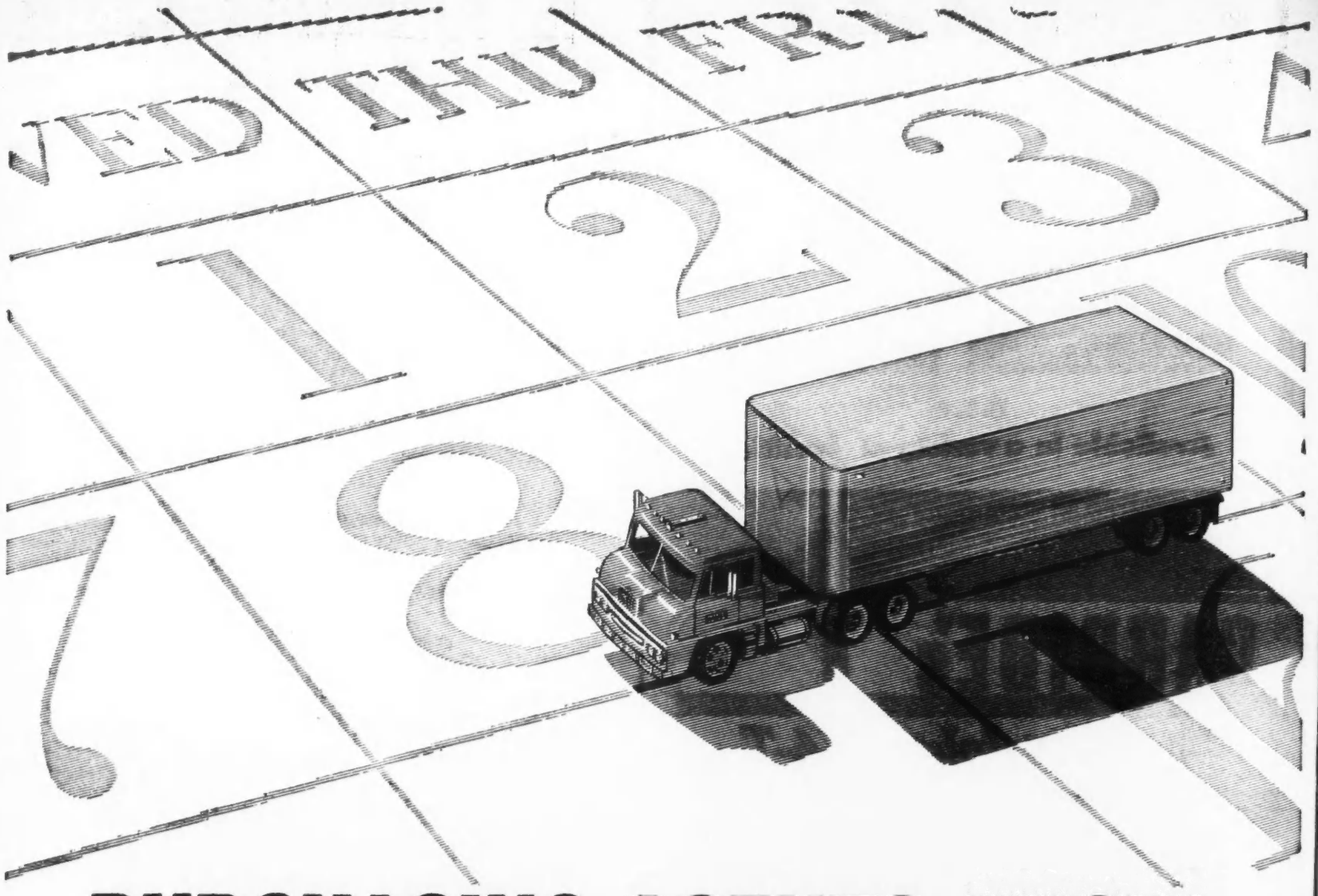

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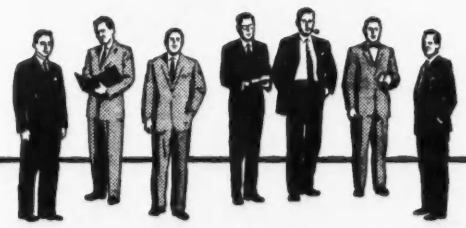

A PURCHASING AGENT BUYS MANY VALUES TO PLEASE MANY MEN

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J. T. Baker Chemical Co.
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 180 No. 3 | 30 Church St., New York 7, N.Y. | July 17, 1961

Who Knows Census Prose?

Bureau of Census, mightily regarded in the industry for its knowing way with chemical statistics, would appear to have more trouble with its prose.

Consider, for instance, this Census reply to a request for export figures on a key chemical process material:

"The information you have requested is not shown separately or summarized in the form you desire in our regular statistics.

"However, it might be possible to obtain or summarize the information from the basic records on file at this office and furnish it to you on a cost basis.

"In order to determine whether the information can be compiled from our basic records, it will be necessary for us to conduct a preliminary investigation which will cost $100.

"From this investigation we will be able to determine (1) whether the information can be furnished, and (2) what the cost will be to provide the special information you need (this may range from $100 to $500 or higher for data covering a twelve-month period).

"If you wish us to proceed with the preliminary investigation, please sign the original and green copy of this agreement and return them with your check or money order in the amount of $100 made payable to Census, Department of Commerce.

"Following receipt of your check for $100 we will undertake the investigation. This will be scheduled so as not to interfere with the bureau's regular work, but normally can be completed within a few weeks.

"Upon completion of this investigation, you will be advised as to the cost of actually preparing the special report, or will be notified why the requested information cannot be prepared."

How's that again?

Chemical Leaders Tell FDA Its Officials Fail to Understand The Hazardous Labeling Law

If Food & Drug Administration ever had any doubts about how the chemical industry feels toward the proposed general regulations for enforcement of the hazardous household articles labeling law, it need not have them any more. The agency right now stands accused by industry of misinterpreting the law and intent of congress in a way that will impose unwarranted and unneeded burdens on manufacturers and distributors, and of threatening the effectiveness of the very system of precautionary labeling that industry and the public wants to preserve and strengthen.

A two-day public meeting of industry representatives and top officials of the agency last week pointed up the wide criticism being raised against the general regulations in comments and letters that have been flooding the offices of FDA for the past three months.

Even Tennesse Is Heard From

Representatives of the Tennessee senators—Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore—even joined in the chorus to caution against imposing unreasonable burdens on industry.

Several voices were raised in support of the regulations. One such backer was the National Consumers' League which argued that the reasons of public health, safety and information far outweigh in importance any notions of convenient advertising and "aesthetic" packaging.

The league urged FDA to strengthen —not weaken—the regulations by requiring important words of warning in labels to be underscored and set in stylized type.

Representatives of each of the major trade associations in the chemical field were in attendance at the meeting as were spokesmen for several of the chemical companies. Also taking an active part in the discussion were petroleum industry people who were concerned over labeling of kerosene and mixtures and other products of the industry.

FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick, who presided along with Deputy Commissioner John L. Harvey and assistant general counsel William W. Goodrich, told the group that the law is a good one and that "it most definitely will be our purpose to enforce the statute with the consumer's interest foremost in our minds."

John E. Hull, president of Manufacturing Chemists' Association, read off in-

—Continued on page 69

PETROCHEM CHIEF: Dr. Alexander Lewis, Jr., a vice-president of Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., named to head the company's petrochemicals department and take responsibility for the corporation's world-wide activity in this field.

Tetracycline Arrivals From Italy To Be Investigated by Government

Industry's attempt to halt the US government purchase of pirated tetracycline tablets from Italy is gaining in force. Treasury Department has just been brought into the issue and is now making an investigation, under the anti-dumping law, to determine whether purchases by the Military Medical Supply Agency and the Veterans Administration have violated the law. Details of industry's complaint to the department are not available for publication, but presumably it is directed at the latest buying of the drug by the two agencies.

MMSA began its buying of tetracycline from Italy in 1959 and since that time has spent upwards of $3 million for the drug from this source.

Contract Expected Shortly

It is currently in the process of reviewing bids for an additional purchase of the drug and a spokesman says it expects to make a contract award shortly.

According to industry sources, prices of the drug in bulk quantities in Italy are more than twice as high as those quoted to MMSA. This is the basis on which the complaint of dumping has been made to Treasury.

Like those in the US, prices have been dropping for a year and a half. The bulk price on the Italian market in 1959 when MMSA made its first purchase, it is stated, was $19.20 a bottle of 100 tablets. This price on the Italian home market has now declined to around $8 a bottle.

According to these same sources, the

—Continued on page 40

DEPARTMENT HEAD: John T. Castles, named general manager of the chemical materials department of General Electric Company in Pittsfield, Mass., succeeding Dr. A. Eugene Schubert, recently named to the power transformer department.

DDT Is Bought by Gov't From Allied and Montrose

General Services Administration last week purchased 2,430,000 pounds of 75 percent wettable DDT from two suppliers for the anti-malarial program being waged abroad by the World Health Organizaton. Purchases were made with funds allotted by the International Cooperation Administration.

Eight firms offered to supply the material at a bid opening July 3 (OPD, 7/10/60), but contracts for the entire amount went to Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, and Montrose Chemical Company, Newark, N.J., on their low offers. Contracts were awarded on the basis of lowest landed costs abroad.

Allied Chemical is supplying 995,000 pounds of the total quantity at a price of 20.21 cents a pound, f.a.s. Baltimore, Md.

—Continued on page 61

Urea Plant's Goal 35,000 Tons a Year

Urea—about 35,000 tons of it a year —will eventually be coming out a plant that Sherritt Gordon Mines, Ltd., has just started constructing at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada. The unit will produce both prill and crystal forms.

Production is scheduled to start in the second half of next year.

All sales will be handled through Harrisons & Crosfield (Canada), Ltd., To-

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Salk Blasts at AMA Again For Live Vaccine Approval

American Medical Association's endorsement of Sabin oral polio vaccine has drawn a second round of fire from Dr. Jonas Salk, developer of the original killed vaccine.

At a special conference called in New York by Dr. Salk last week, he charged that the report on which AMA had based its endorsement of Sabin vaccine conveyed "mis-information and mis-conception" and that it derives from "unfounded and unwarranted assumptions." A cri-

—Continued on page 68

Humble Not Humble In Polypropylene Field

Polypropylene of Humble Oil & Refining Company's Baytown, Tex., plant —set to rise to 60 million pounds annually in November—is due for yet another boost, which will double the size of the present plant, by the second half of 1962.

New total capacity will be around 80 million pounds annually.

Humble's first plant, with a capacity of 40 million pounds a year, covers an area of three city blocks and represents a $30 million investment. It makes twenty grades of "Escon" polypropylene and has capabilities of producing other polyolefins.

Polypropylene Capacity*

AviSun	125 million lbs./yr.
Dow	30 million lbs./yr.
Hercules	100 million lbs./yr.
Humble	60 million lbs./yr.
Novamont	20 million lbs./yr.
Texas Eastman	20 million lbs./yr.
Total	355 million lbs./yr.

* Estimate as of 12/31/61. Demand for 1961 estimated by the industry at about 100 million lbs./yr.

Humble's latest decision could boost total polypropylene capacity in the US past the 570-million-pound mark in 1962. By the end of this year, polypropylene capacity will approach 355 million pounds.

With capacity at about 145 million pounds at the end of 1960, output reached only 41 million pounds. Even the wildest predictions of polypropylene gains placed consumption at 150 million pounds for 1962—meaning utilization of 26 percent of capacity in that year.

What some observers point out, and what the industry doesn't like to concede, is that polypropylene producers will have to fight it out with high-density polyethylene for a number of markets.

High-density PE's price has already tumbled within the last month to 32 cents a pound for 0.962 density material (OPD, 6/5/61). A key factor in this cut

—Continued on page 69

Stauffer to Make Chlorine for a Stauffer Subsidiary

Stauffer Chemical Company is all set to put up a major caustic-chlorine plant to supply chlorine to its vinyl chloride monomer-producing subsidiary at Dominguez, Calif.

American Chemical Corporation, joint subsidiary of Stauffer and Richfield Oil Corporation, has been getting its monomer from Stauffer's electrolytic plant at Henderson, Nev. The new facility, slated for completion in the third quarter of 1961, will provide a captive source.

Though Stauffer is mum on the plant's capacity, observers figure it at more than 15,000 tons a year and probably less than 20,000. American Chemical's 25-million-pound-a-year monomer unit would consume about 17,500 tons of chlorine yearly when operating at full capacity, they note.

As with all caustic-chlorine installations, the big question is what will be done with the caustic. For competitive reasons, Stauffer won't spell out its plans, but the company avows it will be consumed internally.

Caustic already is approaching surplus supply, and the rising tide of chlorine demand, meaning more electrolytic plants and more caustic, promises to create a serious problem a few years hence.

In addition to the Henderson unit, Stauffer already produces chlorine at a Niagara Falls, N. Y., facility. Engineering and design of the new plant is being handled by the company's engineering department.

In other current caustic-chlorine developments (OPD, 7/10/61):

- Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation will have a 180-ton-a-day chlorine unit

—Continued on page 63

Drug Samples for Physicians Make Water Hot for Producers

Drug producers are getting into hot water with Food & Drug Administration over the distribution of sample drugs to physicians. And, at the same time, doctors and retail druggists are being asked to mend their ways to stamp out abuses in the repacking of physician's samples. Discovery of another mix-up in repackaged physicians' samples in the possession of a retail pharmacy in Kansas City, Mo., last week brought a new appeal from FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick for closer checks over the distribution of these drugs and the use made of them.

First off, the commissioner called on producers and distributors to reduce the volume of samples to a quantity which may reasonably be used by physicians in their practice, and to establish a system of accounting for drug samples calculated to avoid accumulations and diversion for sale.

Wants Unused Samples Destroyed

Next, he asked the medical men to follow a policy of destroying samples which they do not use in their practice, and the druggists to use filling prescriptions only drugs which have an integrity beyond question in pharmacy practice.

Mr. Larrick said that the major drug supply in this country is entirely reliable, but the abuses that have been found in handling physicians' samples do represent a serious problem.

He promised to use the full resources of the FDA to stamp out carelessness and abuses in the handling of samples.

A total of fifteen seizures of physicians' sample drugs that are being held for sale has been instituted by FDA in the last two weeks. The abuses that have been found in the handling of physicians' samples include:

- Mix-up—where one drug is in a container bearing the label of another drug.
- The repackaging of physicians' samples by untrained people who have no concept or appreciation of the importance of maintaining the authenticity and labeling of potent drugs.
- Destruction of all, or practically all, the labeling which includes warnings, contra-indications, directions for use, etc.
- Disregard of the expiration dates on antibiotics — many outdated antibiotics

—Continued on page 39

PVO-Glidden Venture: Safflower Margarine Oil

Pacific Vegetable Oil Company and Glidden Company are set for a joint venture into safflower margarine oil.

PVO, a San Francisco company which has pioneered the development of safflower in the United states, will provide the safflower oil.

Glidden will produce and market the margarine oil. The Cleveland, Ohio, company says it has received keen interest in this product from several nationally-prominent margarine manufacturers to whom the margarine oil will be sold.

Late last week, in a related announcement, PVO announced that it is entering the consumer market with "Saffola," an edible safflower cooking and salad oil.

Spencer Makes Move To Flexible Packaging

Spencer Chemical Company is moving into the $550-million-a-year flexible packaging business. Last week it bought up two suppliers of packaging materials: Crystal Tube Corporation of Chicago and Flexicraft Industries, Inc., of New York.

The deal, terms of which were not disclosed, will make the two firms wholly-owned subsidiaries of Spencer.

The companies design, print and make bags from purchased polyethylene, cellophane, laminates and other flexible materials for packaging uses.

According to J. C. Denton, president of the Kansas City, Mo., chemical producer,

—Continued on page 43

Houdry Licenses Unit For Butadiene in Brazil

Petroleo Brasileiro, SA, (Petrobras) has been licensed by Houdry-Brazilian Company to construct a 29,000-metric-ton-per-year dehydrogenation unit near Rio de Janeiro, reports Houdry Process Corporation, Philadelphia.

The Houdry unit will be situated at Petrobras' synthetic rubber complex, now under construction at Duque de Caxias.

The dehydrogenation plant will have the

—Continued on page 38

Rock Salt Defendants Hit By Civil Antitrust Actions

The four largest rock salt producing companies in the country, already under criminal indictment by a federal grand jury in St. Paul, Minn., for alleged price-fixing (OPD 7/3/61), have been hit by the government again.

The Department of Justice last week followed up the criminal action with a civil antitrust suit filed in the same court, asking the court to find the firms guilty of violating section 1 of the Sherman act and to enjoin them from:

- Conspiring to restrain the sale of distribution of rock salt.
- Adhering to zone-pricing formulas.
- Exchanging price and market infor-

—Continued on page 43

The Week's Price Changes

Puerto Rican Bay, Safflower Oil, Tung Oil Advanced. Linseed Oil, Sodium Borohydride, Tallow Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Bay Oil, Puerto Rican, 25c. per lb. (p. 56).
Coconut oil, crue ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 60).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 60).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 60).
Linseed oil acid, 1¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Safflower oil, 1½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 60).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).

Prices Reduced

p-Cresol, 4c. per lb. (p. 46).
Greases, ¾c. per lb. (p. 60).
Grease oils, ¼c. to ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Linseed oil, 1c. per lb. (p. 60)
Sodium borohydride, $6.50 to $12 per lb. (p. 36).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Tallow, ¾c. per lb. (p. 60).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

July 14, 1961	July 7, 1961	July 15, 1960
114.00	113.90	109.37

Chemical Foreign Trade Soars

The chemical industry is doing very well right now in the foreign trade department, with business continuing to run well ahead of last year. Bureau of Census estimates that during May exports went over the $150 million mark for the second time this year, while imports were within $2.7 million of the record established in March. The bureau places the value of chemical exports for May at $151.6 million, exceeded only by the record total of $158.6 million in March. The figure for May a year ago was well below at $142.7 million.

Imports during the same month were valued at $37.6 million, an increase of $3.2 million over the April total, and $4.1 million more than in May, 1960.

Exports Show Rise

For the first four months exports of chemicals and related products totaled $717.9 million, compared with $694.1 million during the same period last year. Imports have totaled $170.8 million this year, against $160.6 million last year.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total export trade for May, excluding military shipments, was valued at $1,554.5 million, a level about 6 percent below the comparable total of $1,655.2 million reported for April, according to the bureau.

For the first five months of this year, exports were at an annual rate of $19,943 million, which is about 5 percent above the annual rate of $18,940 million for the same period of 1960.

General imports on a seasonally-adjusted basis during May were valued at $1,117.5 million, a level slightly below the April seasonally-adjusted total of $1,129.1 million. For the first five months of the year, imports were at the annual rate of $13,475 million, or about 11 percent below the annual rate of $15,138 million for the corresponding period of 1960.

IN NEWLY-CREATED POST: John J. Speed, made manager of special projects, a new position in the chemical group of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

Dow Starts Up New Unit

Dow Chemical Company reports successful start-up of production at its new polypropylene plant in Torrance, Calif. Full-scale operation of the unit is expected within sixty days, Dow says. Currently, the company's plastic technical service personnel are testing material produced at the plant.

Pollution Bill (HR 6441) Is on the President's Desk

The house last week approved the conference report on the water pollution bill (HR 6441). Only similar action by the senate was needed at OPD's press time Friday (July 14) to send the bill to the White House for the President's signature.

The final form of the bill is a compromise between the original Blatnik bill and the Kerr bill, S 120, in the senate.

It increases to nearly $600 million the present ceiling of $262 million on federal grants to communities for new sewage dis-

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ADVANCES: Claude H. Allard, appointed director of marketing for Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn. He had been superintendent of production at the main plant in Naugatuck.

Soybean Shutdown: It's 'Business as Usual'

General Mills, Inc., is going to close its Rossford, Ohio, soybean operations in mid-August, but it will still be "business as usual" for there will be no change in the company's line of products or services. Plans are to centralize soybean processing at Belmond, Iowa.

Headquarters in Minneapolis, Minn., says that the move has been dictated by economic factors.

Among the line of products to come from the new Belmond operation will be: soybean oils, toasted and untoasted soy proteins, "Multi-Purpose Food," (a soybean-based product), isolated and industrial soy proteins, and lecithins.

"The soybean meal market in the eastern trunk-line area has been gradually deteriorating, and this was the market our Rossford facility was best equipped to serve," a company spokesman says. "For a number of years we have looked for a solution to the problem, and we have been unable to find one."

General Mills is basing its future in soybeans on many small-volume specialties which cannot be economically produced at Rossford in the available space, it is pointed out.

"We regret having to make this decision because of the effect it will have on our employees at Rossford, but we must face up to the realities of the situation," General Mills adds.

"We have decided to discontinue soybean processing operations at Rossford upon the exhaustion of the current crop inventories. We estimate this will be on or about August 15. We plan to take in new crop beans at the elevator for storage during the winter months, but these will not be processed by General Mills."

Polypropylene Producers' Ranks Joined by Austria

Austria is in the polypropylene ranks with a 10-million-pound-a-year plant which went on stream Friday (July 14). The unit, located on 130 acres at Schwechat, belongs to Danubia Petrochemie AG.

The firm is jointly owned by Montecatini SpA, Milan, Italy, and Oesterreichische Stickstoffwerke AG, Linz, Austria. Construction of the plant was begun in August, 1959. Most of the equipment was engineered by Montecatini, made in Italy and then transported to Austria.

OPD Reports From Europe

Plastics for Industry, Building: Europeans Take Up an Idea Even Faster Than Americans

The idea of using plastics in industry and construction is something that appeals to Europeans even more than it does to Americans. So say salesmen for American companies who have been working the field on the continent and buzzing around the big industrial shows. At the International Plastics Exhibition in London, the exhibit of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. concentrated on uses of "Delrin" in industry and on the electronic applications of "Teflon." At the big ACHEMA show in Frankfurt, Germany, Hercules Powder Company was aiming at the chemical engineering market with a display of "Penton" industrial applications.

Salesmen for both companies report that the Europeans are especially receptive to high-performance plastics for new uses. And they show a greater willingness to try them out than do the American fabricators.

Equipment Changes Are a Factor

"Part of the difference is that engineering costs of changes in equipment are so much less in Europe than they are at home," says one duPont man working out of that company's Geneva office.

"European companies can afford more innovations," he adds, noting that production equipment is generally more flexible than in the US where equipment is designed and built for mass output of identical items.

Hercules representatives think an additional part of the difference in the greater receptivity of European industry to plastics is the fact that industry is still in the upswing part of a major construction cycle.

Many new plants, therefore, can take advantage of the most recent advances in materials. Hercules men also note a general "plastic-mindedness" throughout Europe, which helps open the way for these materials in industry, engineering and construction.

A number of other ACHEMA exhibits featured "Penton" equipment for the chemical industry as well as "Penton"-lined pipes and vessels. There was also a good sprinkling of exhibits showing chemical industry applications of "Teflon."

Per capita consumption of plastics in Europe is highest in Germany, where domestic consumption last year is estimated at close to thirty-five pounds.

German output of plastics was 982,000 tons, with exports of 264,000 tons and imports of 105,000 tons. This puts it well

—*Continued on page* 43

Ethyl Corp. Completes Methyl Chloride Facility

Ethyl Corporation announces today (July 17) completion of its 25-million-pound-a-year methyl chloride plant at Baton Rouge, La. Part of the new plant's output will be used as an intermediate in the production of tetramethyl lead and other lead alkyl antiknock compounds.

Other uses for methyl chloride are as a catalyst solvent for butyl rubber, a reagent for silicones, a refrigerant and as a basis for methyl cellulose in plastics.

The new plant has been designed to permit a substantial increase in capacity when warranted, Ethyl notes.

Ethyl's announcement follows word of a joint 60-million-pound-a-year methyl chloride venture by Ansul Chemical Company and Continental Oil Company (OPD, 5/22/61). Construction of the new plant is under way at Lake Charles, La., and completion is expected early next year.

DIVISION HEAD: William B. Humes, appointed president of Union Carbide Plastics Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York. At the same time, R. K. Turner has been elected a vice-president of the parent corporation.

Farm Fertilizers, Inc. Going Over to Federal

Federal Chemical Company will add two more states, Iowa and Nebraska, to its marketing area—just as soon as it is able to complete the acquisition of a midwest firm, Farm Fertilizers, Inc.

A manufacturer of pelleted chemically-combined fertilizers and complete liquid fertilizers, the company to be acquired has its major plant in Omaha, Neb., and smaller ones at Freemont, Neb., and Webster City, Iowa.

Federal Chemical is a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York.

Farm Fertilizers, in business thirteen years, markets in the Iowa-Nebraska area under the brand name, "Bumpero Fertilizers."

The present management of Farm Fer-

—*Continued on page* 39

Deere & Co. Is Planning No Expansion in Chemicals

Deere & Co., which bought out the mixed fertilizer business of Ozark-Mahoning Company in March (OPD, 3/6/61), is planning no "significant" expansion in chemicals at the present time.

So William A. Hewitt, president of the Moline, Ill., farm equipment maker, disclosed last week to the New York Society of Security Analysts.

At the same time, Mr. Hewitt indicated that Deere's "chemical business has never been better." Sales gains since January

—*Continued on page* 39

Chemicals Placed Behind Petroleum In Industry's '500'

Chemical members of US industry's exclusive "500 Club" scored an average sales gain of 3.9 percent in 1960, but their net profits were off .2 percent. In contrast, profits of petroleum refiners rose 3.9 percent though sales were up only 2.8 percent.

This is reported in the July issue of *Fortune* magazine, which annually ranks and scrutinizes the country's 500 largest industrials on the basis of sales, net assets and invested capital.

Among the chemical makers, the most notable advance in rank was achieved by Monsanto Chemical Company, which became the forty-ninth largest US company in 1960 and the third largest chemical producer.

Chemstrand Pushed Monsanto Ahead

Thanks mostly to its acquistion of Chemstrand Corporation, the St. Louis, Mo., company moved ahead of three chemical competitors: Dow Chemical Company, Allied Chemical Corporation, and Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. Monsanto previously ranked seventieth among US industrials, and seventh in the chemical business.

This ranking, based on sales, closely parallels *Fortune's* line-up as to assets and invested capital.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., perennial pace-setter of the chemical industry, dropped from twelfth to thirteenth position behind Bethlehem Steel Corporation in 1960, but remained well ahead of Union Carbide Corporation which dropped from twenty-third to twenty-fourth.

DuPont appears also to have gotten the most profit mileage out of its sales, earning $381,403,000 on sales of $2.14 billion. Carbide earned $157,980,000 on sales of $1.5 billion, and Monsanto took in $67,807,000 on sales of $290,114,000. As a percentage of sales, duPont's earnings were the second highest among the 500.

Though a newcomer to the 500 and still far down on the list (No. 405), Witco Chemical Company chalked up the third largest sales increase among the 500—up 86.8 percent.

From the investor's point of view, chemical companies looked as good as ever in '60. Yielding an average 11 percent on invested capital, the median chemical maker ranked second behind tobacco companies, whose median return was 11.7 percent.

Profits of the median chemical maker were 6.3 percent of sales, a rather lackluster performance reflecting the static trend of chemical prices in 1960 and ris-

—*Continued on page* 39

Stearic Acid Development Eliminates 'Hot Processing'

Wilson-Martin Division of Wilson & Co., Inc., Chicago, has developed another process for making stearic acid which eliminates the need for the old-fashioned "hot pressing."

The process is designed to make very high quality "double" and "triple pressed" eutectic stearic acids for such uses as cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, food additives, stearates, candles and esters using tallow as basic raw material. Key feature of the process is the unique application of ordinary distillation technics to bring about the desired eutectic composition along with unusually good heat stability.

The new process makes hot pressing completely obsolete, and is available for licensing, the company reports.

Silicones in Space: They're Playing a Major Part

Silicones are playing a major role in America's space program.

So says General Electric Company, adding that literally hundreds of pounds of the materials are being used in some of the nation's major missiles.

One of the principal missile and space applications for its silicone materials, GE says, is the use of heat-resistant silicone rubber as a thermal insulator on certain parts of the exterior portion of missles to protect surfaces from the extreme heat of blast-off and re-entry. GE also reports that silicone rubber had been used extensively as a sealant on the Mercury space craft that carried the first US astronaut into space in May.

It is also reported that silicone rubber is being used as wire and cable insulation in electrical and electronic systems of missiles as well as a potting compound and encapsulant for electrical components.

In addition to their use as electrical insulation, GE notes that silicone compounds are also employed to protect delicate electronic components from moisture and vibration.

Recent tests, GE says, which showed the ability of silicone rubber to operate at temperatures up to 9,000 degrees Fahrenheit for short periods, explained why silicones, unlike some of the best other materials available, could offer the degree of performance required for use on rocket nozzles and other areas of high heat exposure in missiles and space vehicles.

GE says that it is producing silicone rubber in two forms, which are of use to the missile and space industry—both the heat cured grades and the RTV (room temperature vulcanizing) liquid silicone rubbers. It says the liquid materials, which cure to solid rubber form after the addition of a catalyst, are preferred for

—*Continued on page* 38

Interchemical Makes Way Into the Common Market

Interchemical Corporation has just entered the European Common Market via acquisition of a controlling interest in Lafleche Fils, SA, an ink producer with plants located in the Paris area.

The New York-based company has two reasons for the move: the increased use of inks in packaging and the growth of color in European magazines.

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Malathion: Self-Duster

Chickens, farmers and malathion producers—all should benefit from a new dusting process developed by Department of Agriculture.

A while back USDA researchers asked themselves why expensive dusting and spraying equipment should be used in treating chickens with malathion, thus wasting much of the insecticide and frightening the birds into loss of fertility.

They wondered if it wouldn't be simpler, cheaper and more effective to place malathion dust strategically around the coop and let the birds dust themselves.

The method was subsequently proved out in a year-long research program at California poultry farms.

Small boxes filled with one pound of malathion each were placed throughout chicken houses at the rate of one box per thirty birds.

The hens proved as cooperative as even the most sanguine researchers might have wished.

They literally wallowed in the dust, thereby ridding themselves of lice and other small parasites which normally cause a huge loss of blood and monetary losses to farmers of some $80 million a year.

Since the dust-box technique reportedly reduces the cost of mite control to "as little as one-tenth that of mass spraying," use of malathion can be expected to increase accordingly.

American Cyanamid Company, at least, has taken enthusiastically to the USDA findings and is busily getting word on them out to the trade.

West German Chlorine Producers Work Hard to Overcome a Shortage

West German chlorine producers are working feverishly to overcome a shortage of the halogen in their country which has caused imports to rise from 4,600 metric tons in 1958 to 35,700 tons in 1960. Output of chlorine in West Germany has risen 10 percent a year, but demand has far outstripped production. So says the German publication *Chemie-Ingenieur-Technik*, which points out that in-plant consumption alone by chlorine producers was up 20 percent in 1959 over 1958. Further, 1960 in-plant use rose 13 percent over 1959.

ASSUMES NEW ROLE: Dr. R. E. Brouillard, promoted to vice-president and director of marketing in the Corn Refining Division of Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., New York. He will function in the paper and textile industries.

Additional needs in the Federal Republic have been met by increased imports, which doubled in 1960 over 1959 levels.

Most important producer in West Germany at present is Farbwerke Hoechst AG. In 1960, the corporation significantly expanded its chlor-alkali capacity and put into operation new facilities in February of this year. Even so, expanded production won't cover increased needs.

German Chlorine Market*

	1958	1959	1960
Output	538.0	592.0	658.0
In-plant Use	401.0	463.0	522.0
Imports	4.6	18.6	35.7

* Thousand of metric tons.
Source: *Chemie-Ingenieur-Technik.*

Now Hoechst is building a further large chlorine unit at Knapsack. After its completion the firm will have in place an annual capacity of 275,000 metric tons of chlorine, representing somewhat more than two-fifths of total West German capacity.

Other large chlorine producers are Farbenfabriken Bayer AG, Badische Anilin-u. Soda-Fabrik AG, Deutsche Gold-u. Silber Scheideanstalt (Degussa), Dynamit AG, Feldmuehle Papier-u. Zellstoffwerke AG, and Chemische Werke

—*Continued on page 62*

Dyes Output, Sales Marked by a Nosedive

Production and sales of dyes took a nosedive in 1960. Tariff Commission reports production at 156 million pounds, valued at $192 million, down 6 percent from 159 million pounds valued at $206 million in '59.

The 1960 production total, however, was 11 percent higher than the 140 million-pound-figure reported for 1958, Tariff notes.

Production of many important low and medium price dyes was off in 1960, according to Tariff's preliminary figures. Output of vat blue 1 was 7.7 million

—*Continued on page 39*

Price-Fixing Bills Aimed At Heads of Corporations

Corporation heads will be held responsible for price-fixing activities of their subordinates and face heavier fines and jail terms for antitrust law violations if the chairmen of the house and senate judiciary committees have their way in congress.

As an aftermath of the Kefauver investigation of price-fixing in the electrical industry, Rep. Emanuel Celler of New

—*Continued on page 61*

Marine Plastics Market Finds It Is All Clear Sailing Ahead As Boats Production Doubles

Buoyant as the boats themselves, the market for marine plastics has doubled again—from 83,000 glass-reinforced plastic craft in 1959 to an estimated 165,000 in 1961. So reports Manufacturing Chemists' Association in a current rundown on seaworthy plastics. Now accounting for about 50 percent of the market, these boats, with molded hulls ranging from eight to sixty-seven feet, are expected to have 65 percent by 1965. The plastic boating boom adds up to clear sailing for reinforced plastics, MCA notes.

About 75 million pounds — including glass fiber, resins, pigments and fillers—were reportedly used in 1959. Excluding glass, polyester resin consumption in this field should hit 90 million pounds by '65, according to MCA.

Epoxies on the Rise

Polyesters last year held about 98 percent of the market, but inroads are likely to be made by epoxies, whose share should grow from 2 percent to 5 percent by '65.

With 6 million plastic craft already riding the high seas, lakes and waterways, the need to provide the fleet with anchorage is carrying the boom to plastics foams, polystyrene and polyurethane.

Also taking to the water is urethane foam as a built-in constituent of the basic boat structure, MCA notes.

And a newcomer, vinyl foam, reportedly is moving into the marine market, initially in such items as boat bumpers and life jacket filler. Currently, MCA estimates, the marine market for plastic foams amounts to $10 million in sales at the manufacturers' level.

Spread of this water-bred market in other directions can be seen in the development of floating toys, surfboards, life jackets and boat fenders—also, water-walking shoes and watersleds.

Admittedly, MCA says, the last two are novelty items and their limited bulk is not expected to raise annual resin sales appreciably.

"However, their development is significant in their promise of a broadening market which can spell growth," the association adds.

The finished shoes of urethane foam bonded to outer shells of glass fiber weigh only seven pounds, yet will support up to 350 pounds, MCA reports. Water skimming speeds of three miles an hours are reportedly possible.

The watersled can be towed easily with a ten horsepower motor and rides on top the water even at a standstill, thanks to its buoyancy.

MOVES UP: Henry W. Grote, named general manager of Universal Oil Products Company, Des Plaines, Ill. He was formerly an assistant to the staff vice-president.

Synthetic Organics Output Showed Increase for 1960

The US production of miscellaneous synthetic organic chemicals was larger in 1960 than in 1959.

So says the Tariff Commission in releasing its preliminary report on output and sales of a group of widely varied products such as solvents, paint driers, halogenated hydrocarbons, tanning materials, photographic chemicals and acyclid intermediates.

According to the report, US production of miscellaneous chemicals in 1960 was 31.9 billion pounds, or 6.3 percent more than the output of 30 billion pounds reported for 1959. Sales of miscellaneous chemicals in 1960 amounted to 13 billion pounds, valued at $2 billion, compared with 13.4 billion pounds, valued at $2 billion, in 1959.

The total output of miscellaneous cyclic chemicals in 1960 was 793 million pounds, or 5.3 percent more than the output of

—*Continued on page 53*

Cyclic Intermediates Enjoyed a Good 1960

Cyclic intermediates boomed in '60. Figures out this week from the Tariff Commission show production up 13 percent over '59, and sales up 13 percent in quantity and 12 percent in value.

Leading the way were styrene and ethylbenzene, with production gains of 11 and 17 percent, respectively. Though these constituted the largest gains in volume, orthoxylene and cyclohexane stole the show with percentage gains of 115 and 45 percent, respectively.

On the down side were naphthalene, refined flake, off 14 percent; and dodecylbenzene, with a marginal decline.

According to the commission's preliminary report, output of all cyclic intermediates in '60 totaled 9,602 million pounds, as against 8,459 million in '59. Sales were 3,964 million pounds, valued at $622 million, up from 3,511 million pounds, valued at $556 million in '59.

Three-fifths of 1960 output was consumed captively by producing firms, Tar-

—*Continued on page 68*

Spandex Fiber Expansion Is Slated by US Rubber Co.

United States Rubber Company has slated a quickie expansion doubling its "Vyrene" spandex fiber facilities at Gastonia, N.C. The expansion, US Rubber's second at Gastonia this year, will be completed by the end of next month.

A spokesman notes that the company is working to develop spandex fiber for sheer dress fabrics, ladies' slacks, men's suits and sportswear. Sandex is a comparatively new synthetic elastic thread.

With spandex demand still exceeding supply, the company is scheduling a further expansion for the fourth quarter of 1961.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., another spandex producer, recently warned manufacturers that the fiber would be in short supply through mid-1962. It is currently used in foundation garments.

Chemical Industry Role: School Teacher's Friend

From kindergarten to college, the chemical industry has a role in the field of education, and Manufacturing Chemists' Association has set out to tell about it. The medium is a forty-page report dealing with the group's industry-education activities.

Entitled "An Adventure in Industry-Education," the report tells of the problems and progress of an industry's attempt to find a place for itself in the complex and often confusing area of aid to education.

It also outlines plans for increased chemical industry activity in education during the coming year.

In announcing the availability of the report to the association membership and to others, John E. Hull, president of MCA, says the organization's five years of effort in this field, "removed any doubt we might have had that there still is an important role for industry in the classroom."

"Results of MCA's education activities committee indicate that not only is there a need for industry action, but that such action is welcomed by teachers and administrators as well," Mr. Hull states. He points out that:

"More than 5,500 junior high schools are making use of MCA prepared material; more than 6,500 senior high schools are using the new and unusual 'open-end' experiments developed by the association; more than 65,000 MCA booklets for elementary school children have been distributed; and four sound-color films produced by the association have received wide distribution in schools all across the country."

As the MCA report states, chemical industry leaders' concern for the future availability of technically-trained men and women, who could fill the tremendous needs of all industry in general and the chemical industry in particular, provided

—*Continued on page 68*

Meeting Dates
May Be Found
On Page 34

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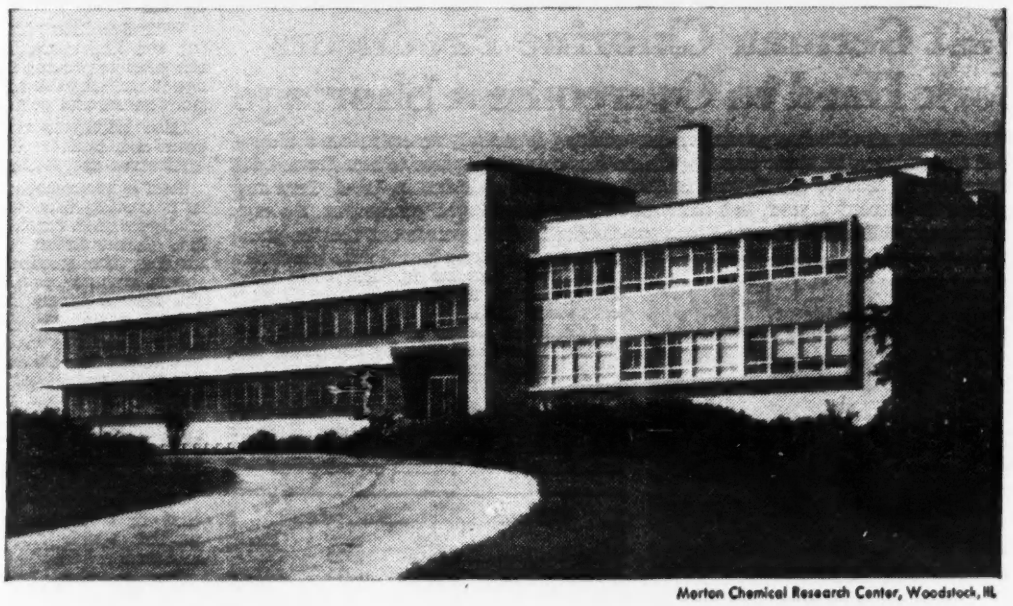

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 14 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil cns. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldehyde prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP bbls. 225-lb dms. any quantity lb. .90 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .92 - —
Acetic acid, comi., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 6.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., c.l., divd. E. 100 lbs. 18.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l., divd. E. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, divd. E ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, tanks, divd. E ... 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., divd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetic anhydride prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., divd .. lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .07 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .35 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, powd., 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
100-lb dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.22 - —
Acetophenone, cns. dms ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.30 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis .. lb. 1.40 - —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis ... lb. 1.54 - —
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .20 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .25½- .31
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst. (20, 40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), 250-lb dms., c.l., pt. of shipt lb. .56¼- —
USP, 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh, white, 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .56¼- —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb higher.)
Freight equald. shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .36 —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36¾ —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., divd lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., divd lb. .43½- —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tech., ester fication, tanks, frt alld lb. .38 —
tech., polymerization, tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .14½- —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., divd..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - 2.60
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b works lb 5.25 - —
dms. 1-99 lbs., same basis lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib. dms. c.l., t.l. divd lb .99 - —
fib dms. t.c.l. divd lb 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol

Aletris root bgs lb 1.50 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).

Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb 28.80 -28.90
Soln. 20% dms. 200-2,000 lb lots, frt alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms frt alld lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms. c.l divd..... lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs or more, works lb 1.50 - —
55-lb cb/s., 1,045 to 4,400 lbs works lb. 1.55 - —
55-lb cbys., 55 to 990 lbs works lb. 1.60 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., divd lb. 17½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb 2.75 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - .70

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb	pound
l.c.l.	less carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat	natural
neut	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S.E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truckloads
t.w.	tankwagons
USP	U S Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W	west
whse.	warehouse
w.w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Aloe, Cape, an. ..... lb. 38 - .40
powd. cs. ..... lb 66 - .68
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. 73 - —
powd., kgs. ..... lb. 85 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.70
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpinol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
Alum potassium, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0535- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .056 - .0633
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride comi., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 16¼- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0570- .1090
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran. dms., works lb. .31 - .33
Aluminum fluoride tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¼- .1914
bulk, c.l., basis 80% ... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0370- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0385- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0495- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0330- —
Light, bgs., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .09½- —
bgs., t.l., to c.l., works ..... lb. .10½- —
bgs., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .11½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
50-lb pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld. lb. .29 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
Aluminum paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. 48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms lb .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c per lb. for 10 lb can and 5c to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or more.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .45 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 6.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 - 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.35 - 1.60
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb 1.15 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb 2.15 - 3.83
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb 2.05 - —
dms smaller lots. ... lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.25 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton 92.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton 94.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies ton 95.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.25 —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, 100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.90 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs 22.86 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 24.11 - —

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Ammonium dichromate dms. works lb .42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride dms. dlvd lb .2145 .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF gran., dms., c.l. t.l. frt equald lb .44 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP lump, dms c.l. works 15½ -
Ammonium chloride, white tech., fine gran. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 6.00 —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 8.45
USP, gran., 250-lb. dm. lb. .14¼ -
Ammonium citrate dibasic 250-lb dm f.o.b works lb .17 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate tech. 200-lb. dm. f.o.b works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous)
Ammonium iodide NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.51 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .20½ -
dms. t.l.l. frt. alld lb .21½ —
tanks frt alld lb .19½ —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 3.25 —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400 lb dms. 15,000-lbs works. lb. 1.35 - —
400-lb dms. 2,000-lb contracts, work lb. 1.36 - —
400-lb dms. works lb. 1.37 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., tertilizer grade 33.5% N bgs. f.o.b works ton.67.00 - —
dom., with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.48.00 - —
Imp. Canadian, 33.5% N eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton.70.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech. fine gran. 250-lb dm. f.o.b works E lb. .28½ -
Tech. powd. 200-lb. dm., same basis lb .28½ —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 193.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.15.27 - —
bgs. smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs.16.52 -18.52
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .20 .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .46 —
Dibasic, tech. bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .09¼ —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .12¼ .13¾
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs. c.l. t.l., works lb .19 —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .20½ .27
Ammonium sulfate standard granular, bulk f.o.b works base price ton.32.00 - —
Purif., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½ - —
Large granular bulk, c.l. works ton.35.00 - —
bgs. c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. t.l.l. works 100 lbs 3.20 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, aq. 40-44%, tanks frt equald, 100% basis, ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate tech. cryst. dms. c.l. works lb .20 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .22 .26
Tech. soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼ -
Ammonium thioglycolate, comi., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic dms lb 17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic dms lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms. 100-lb lots lb 15.00 —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb 15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb 4.20 5.60
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms. c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb .18½ - .19
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 .16½
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb .18½ - —
tanks dlvd lb .14½ - —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .16½ —
Amyl alcohol ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ -
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½ -
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
Primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½ -
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .21¾ -
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾ -
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l. frt. alld, E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .18½ - —
tanks frt alld E lb. .14½ - —
1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½ - —
3-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. 70 - —
tanks works lb 60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb 1.00 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 1.70 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms. c.l., works, lb. .28 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
Amyl salicylate, cns. dms. lb. .71 - —
Amyris oil, dms lb 1.50 - —
Anethol tech., dms. lb. .80 - .92
USP cns. dms lb 1.05 - —
Angelica root, bls lb. .50 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt dms., c.l. t.l., 20,000 lbs min., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Anise seed, Turkish, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. .42½ - —
dms. t.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .70 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .73 - —
Electrical grade bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb 1.10 —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .32½ - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - .30
bgs., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .28 - .31½
Prices of antimony oxide are 2c. higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .44½ - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½ - —
USP, powd., 250-lb dm. same basis lb. .74½ - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .55 - .70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls lb. .27 - .30
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 - .20
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz or more oz. 4.00 - —
1-Arginine free base, dms., 10-kilo 5-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.64.80 - —
1-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 5-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .06½ - .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb 75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 100-kilos. kilo. 6.35 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos kilo. 6.60 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
ex-whse, 5 tons or more, N.Y., N.J. ton.89.50 - —
select, brilliant black, 340°-360°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines, ton.46.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½ -
emulsion, tanks tankwagon refy gal. .09½ -
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF, tins oz. Nom.
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. 10 oz. lots oz. 5.25 - —
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .38 - —

B

Bacitracin, sterile, over 500,000,000 units, 50,000 units, .90 - —
non-sterile, over 500,000,000 units, 50,000 units, .65 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.25 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. 1.00 1.10
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms. f.o.b. works lb 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip., bgs. c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride anhyd., bgs. c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works lb. .23 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs 7.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald, lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.l. frt equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99% bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
bbls., t.c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.275.00 - —
dms. t.c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt equald. lb .20 —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld, lb .41 - —
ctns., t.c.l. same basis lb. .42 .46
Barium sulfate, tech (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb dm. lb. .19 - —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l. works ton.100.00 —
dms., t.c.l., works ton.110.00 —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines ton.30.00 - —
95-75% bgs., mines ton.30.00 - —
white, water-grd paper bgs. c.l St. Louis ton.60.00 -60.25
paper bgs. ex whse New York ton.84.85 —
Battery acid, chys., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.35 —
chys, t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil NF Puerto Rican 50-55% cns lb. 4.00 - —
NF, Dominica, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .52 - .54
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
Central American, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Chilean, bgs. lb. .57 Nom.
Refd. USP bleached white, bricks 100-lb ctns lb. .67 - .69
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .66 - .68
yellow, bricks, 100-lb ctns lb .59 - .61
yellow slabs, 100-lb ctns lb .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .24 - .26
Belladonna root, bls lb. .35 - .38
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs. c.l. mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton.95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.99.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse ton.97.16 - —
Benzal chloride chys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Baton Rouge, La gal. .34 - —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .34 - —
Chicago district gal. .34 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .34 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Mennequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .34 - —
Port Arthur, Tex gal. .34 - —
St. Louis, Mo. District gal. .34 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .34 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit. .0075 —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065 -
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma-unit. .0075 -
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0056 -
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls, frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt alld. lb. 3.25 - —
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - .37
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .29 - .41
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .50 —

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .32 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Benzotriazole, tech. dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 1.95 - —
Benzotrichloride, chys. 1,000-lb lots or more, frt equald lb. .21 - —
chys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, chys. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
chys., t.c.l., same basis lb .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif. fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 1.08
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c. cns. dms lb. .54 - —
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .54 - —
Tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½ - .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb dms. lb. .62 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. frt. equald lb. .23 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .24 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.80 - 4.00
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
12-49 dms. same basis lb 1.35 - —
1-11 dms., same basis lb 1.90 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb. 8.20 - 8.30
Benzyl propionate, bots lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Benzyl salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb 50.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb 56.50 - —
Bergamot oil nat. NF Italian, cns. lb.11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin cryst. bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots. lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 200-lb. dm. lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.92 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b., works lb. 3.70 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm. f.o.b. works lb. 3.98 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b., works lb. 3.10 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm, f.o.b. works lb. 4.15 - —
Bismuth trioxide, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.40 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .50 .55

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black

Blanc fixe direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.160.00 —
bgs., t.c.l. works ton.170.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., New York whse ton.215.00 - —
Blood dried 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .80 - .85

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 2.05 - —
Peruvian dms. lb. 1.65 - —
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.100.00 - —
Bone black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1750- .2225
l.c.l., works lb. .1950- .2425
Pacific coast bone black prices 3¼c. per lb higher
Bone phosphate defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip (see Calcium phosphate tribasic)
Borax, tech. anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.67 - —
Tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.91 -10.91
bulk c.l. works ton.83.00 - —
Tech., gran., decanydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.31 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 6.56 - 8.56
bulk c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
Tech., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.64.50 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.12 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 7.37 - 9.37
bulk, c.l., works ton.58.00 - —
USP powd., bgs. c.l., works ton 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.82 - 9.82
Bordeaux powder tribasic bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech. anhyd. 99.9% bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.21.27 - —
tech., anhyd., 99% bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.22.52 -24.52
cryst. 99.9% bgs. c.l. works. ton.163.50 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.67 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.12.92 -14.92
dms. c.l., works ton.188.50 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.13.17 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.14.42 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.112.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.78 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.03 -12.03
dms. c.l., works ton.137.00 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.29 - —
dms. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.54 - —
bulk c.l. works ton.106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.45 -12.45
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.71 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.96 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb cyls. works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., t.t.l. works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs. t.c.l. same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ -
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks same basis lb .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 5-gal, cby., frt. equald lb. 1.95 - —

Bromstyrol, bots.	lb	5.25	5.38
Brucine, cns.	oz.	1.10	—
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns.	oz.	.85	—
Buchu leaves, bbls.	lb.	.60	.65

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, Iron oxide, may be found in the f's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy	lb.	.21	—
cyls., l.c.l., refy.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
Butene-1, tanks, works	lb.	.0625	—
Butene-2, tanks, works	lb.	.0570	—
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
n-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E	lb.	.37½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.35	—
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).			
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.38¼	—
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33¼	—
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Rockies	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Butyl laurate, dms., works	lb.	.37½	—
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.56½	—
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Butyl phenylacetate, dms.	lb.	4.50	4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).			
Butyl stearate, CP, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.27¼	—
tech., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25¾	—
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).			
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.47	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47½	—
tc., t.t., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., dlvd.	lb	4.75	—
6-tert-Butyl m cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol)			
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).			
1,3 Butylene glycol, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18	—
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.40	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
n-Butyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.57½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.54	—

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)			
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies	lb	5.55	—
Light shade, bbls, same basis	lb	4.65	—
Medium shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	5.30	—
Medium, light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.90	—
Orange-red shade, bbls, same basis	lb	4.30	—
Yellow all shades, bbls, frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	3.02	—
Cadmium chloride, 400-lb dms., f.o.b. shipping point	lb.	1.56½	—
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms	lb	6.75	7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd	lb.	1.60	—
Cadmium nitrate, purif cryst, 400-lb. dms., less than 5,000 lbs. f.o.b shipping point	lb.	.94	—
400-lb dms., 5,000 lbs or more, same basis	lb.	.90	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls, frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	1.73	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls, same Basis	lb.	2.03	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.80	—
Red, medium shade, bbls, same basis	lb.	1.95	—
Red, medium light shade, bbls, same basis	lb.	1.88	—
Red, maroon shade, bbls, same basis	lb.	2.11	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies	lb.	2.84	—
Orange, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.66	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls, same basis	lb.	1.80	—
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.64	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.96	—
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.31	—
Red, medium-light shade, bbls, same basis	lb.	2.06	—
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone, yellow, all shades, bbls, frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	1.27	—
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms, 100 lb lots or more	lb.	2.70	—
USP, syn., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld	lb.	2.25	—
hydrous, powd., 150-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.25	—
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld	lb.	2.40	—
Cajuput oil, native, cns.	lb	1.75	3.00
Redist. USP cns	lb	1.90	2.10
Calamine USP dms.	lb.	.34	—
Calamus oil bots.	lb.	12.00	20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works	gram	.54	—
1-10 kilo lots	gram	.55	—
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib dms., 100 lbs. or more frt. adjusted	lb.	3.10	—
Calcium bromide, NF jars, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	1.10	—
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	149.00	—
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.50	—
Chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.00	38.50
bgs. t.c.l., works	ton.	45.00	53.50
medium bgs. c.l., works	ton.	38.00	—
bgs. t.c.l. works	ton.	48.00	53.00
Surface treated, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	42.00	44.00
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	57.00	59.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	117.50	167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	137.50	187.50
Calcium chloride, conc., flake or pellet 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald.	ton.	39.30	—
Flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	32.00	—
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	38.00	—
Purif., gran. dms	lb.	.27	—
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	30.50	—
dms., l.c.l. works frt. equald.	ton.	36.00	73.00
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.32	—
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms	lb.	1.93	—
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb. dm., ton	lb.	73½	—
USP, powd, 100-lb dm. ton	lb.	.66½	—
Calcium hydride, lump, dms, works,	lb.	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies	cs.	27.50	—
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	39.50	—
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, 25-lb. jars, works.	lb.	4.27	—
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	.43	.46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works	lb.	3.25	—
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.30	—
Calcium pantothenate, USP jars, 1 kilo or more	kilo.	35.00	—
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).			
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms	lb	1.24	1.25
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, dihydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		8.25	—
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l. t.l., Bonnie, Fla., frt. equald	ton.	81.00	—
bgs. c.l. t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works	ton	75.50	—
Feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	97.65	—
bgs., t.c.l. frt equald	ton	107.65	—
Prices of calcium phosphate di basic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs., c.l., prices.			
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.45	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.		7.95	—
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.25	—
bgs. t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		10.00	—
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies.	lb.	.37	—
Prices W of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.			
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more f.o.b. warehouse N. Y	lb.	.39	—
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works	lb.	.45	—

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Publicker INDUSTRIES INC.

1429 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 ■ *NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.* ● NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 ■ BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022 ● *MIDWEST PUBLICKER CHEMICAL CORP.* ● CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-1557-8-9 ● ST. LOUIS—PROSPECT 6-0858 ● NEW ORLEANS—FILMORE 7-1486

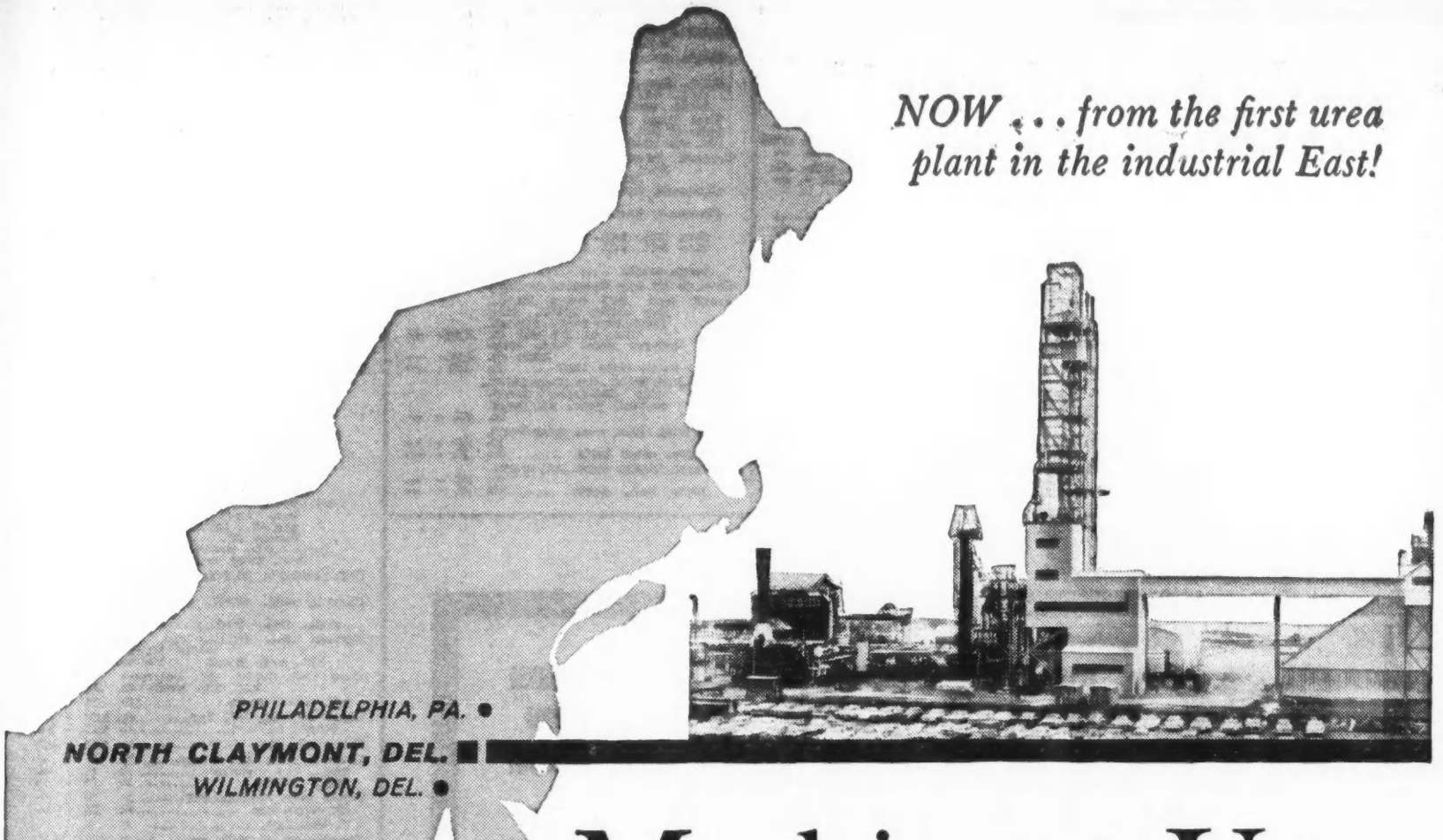
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs. t.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb .40 - .44
Calomel NF mild, powd. dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 4.32 - —
NF mild precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b works lb 5.67 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl. c.l., works lb .15 - —
dms incl. t.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb 3.63 3.70
Camphor syn. tech., 1 bbl or more, lb. .45 - —
USP, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .57 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .80 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb .81 - —
ctns., smaller lots lo .82 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb .35 .55
White dms. lb 26 50
Cananga oil native, cns. lb 5.00 6.50
Rectified, cns. lb 7.25 10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .57 - .58
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .62 - .63
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh 8c. higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb 1.00 - —
powd. bgs. lb 1.15 - —
Russian bgs. lb 2.00 2.15
powd. bgs. lb 2.15 2.30
Capric acid, dms lb. .27¼- .29¾
tanks lb. .24¾- —
Caprolactam monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb .52 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb .49 - —
Capryl alcohol 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
Sec. 92-99% dms. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
dms. t.c.l., f.o.b. works lb .23 - —
tanks, f.o.b works lb .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .27¼- .29¾
tanks lb. .24¾- —
Capsicum (see Pepper red)
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin NF, from dom pepper, dms lb 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms lb 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, NF, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Caraway seed Danish, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Carbazole, 91%, bbls, ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .08 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
ctns, l.c.l., whse lb. .13½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .12½- —
pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .87 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22½- —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton 60.00 - 115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs or more, dlvd Metropolitan areas, E ton 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 .091
5-gal dms., 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .131 —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .0450- —
Carbon tetrachloride CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt alld. lb. .12¾- —
dms. t.c.l., frt alld. lb. .15¼- —
Tech. consumers dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms. t.c.l. t.t.l. frt alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb.40.00 -43.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 3.25 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 3.05 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.55 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 1.95 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.90 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb lots or more dlvd. lb 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .66 - —
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .76 - .77
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, ton lots lb. .59 - .62
North Country, No. 3, Parnahyba, crude, ton lots lb. .62 - .63
No. 3, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots, lb. .66 - .68
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots, lb. .84 - .86
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots, lb. .87 - .89
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c. per lb. higher.
Carotene tech. 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .20½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb. dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .144 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo.57.60 - —
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.240.00 - —

Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .32 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock Eastern seaports lb. .18¾- .19¼
Australian, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
New Zealand, same basis lb. .24 - .25
Cashewnut shell liquid treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .24 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
t.w., same basis lb. .22½- —
Cassella acid dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .31 - —
"B," bls. lb .30 - —
"C," bls. lb .29 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .31 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .27 - —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., t.c.l lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms. t.c.l lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2475- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2875- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3075- —
raw, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2200- —
dms., t.c.l lb. .2300- —
tanks lb .2000- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., c.l., lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
refd., deod., dms., c.l. lb. .2450- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb .2450- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., t.c.l lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks, New York lb. .17¾- .18
No. 3, tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- .17½
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. 15 .15½
75% dms works lb .19 .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .41¼- .43¼
Split, dms. lb .33¾- .34¾
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
Castoreum nat., cns. lb 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. Nominal
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - —
Celery seed oil lb.11.50 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .36 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd bgs., t.l., dlvd E lb. .36 .51
Cellulose acetate-butyrate powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs dlvd, E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E lb. .545 .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd, E. lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content bgs dlvd, E lb. .585 .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .57 - —
bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. E lb. .59 - —
(Cellulose gum prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.)
Cerium hydrate (4% CeO fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb 1.85 1.90
bgs., smaller lots dlvd lb 2.15 —
Cetyl alcohol NF fib cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb 41½- —
fib. cns., t.c.l., same basis lb 43½- —
tanks, same basis lb 39 - —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb 48½ - —
fib. cns. t.c.l., same basis lb 50½- —
tanks, same basis lb 46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, lb. .95 - 1.10
Roman, cs. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian bots lb 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated NF fib dms. c.l., works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35 - .35½
fib dms. smaller lots works lb. .36 - .59
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk c.l., f.o.b plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant ton 80.00 - —
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 100.00 - —
20-lb. paper bgs. c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton 90.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs c.l. same basis ton 86.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb 4.75 5.00
Chicago acid, paste bbls, frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., t.c.l. works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP jars, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
dms., t.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms. t.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —

Chlorinated paraffin, 40%., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .16 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., t.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
300 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area, same basis lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald, same basis 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif. dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms. t.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt alld lb 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms. frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb 1.05 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.c.l., works lb 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms. frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
o-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .37 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., cyls., 180 lbs., frt alld lb 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt equald lb .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech. dms. t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, 100-lb dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Choline dihydrogen citrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome green CP dark, light medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls. dlvd E of Rockies. lb. .43 - —
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .44 - —
blue content, 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
Chrome green prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Chrome orange CP bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Chrome yellow CP bbls. dlvd E. of Rockies lb .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W of Rockies
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb lots, works. lb. .10 —
Chromium fluoride bbls. works lb. .51 .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. 1.20 —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .44½- —
bgs. t.c.l. same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 —
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs lb .25 - —
NF yellow broken, bgs lb .35 .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.50 1.60
Cinnamic aldehyde dms. lb. .80 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .58 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs lb. .67 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb.55.00 -74.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb 8.50 13.50
Citral, CP bots lb 4.50 5.00
Extra, bots. lb 3.60 5.00
Syn., dms. lb 7.25 7.40
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½ .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 .30¼
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28½
bgs. dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 .28½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb 29 29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher

Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Java-type, dms. lb. .90 - 1.00
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 2.50
Synthetic, dms. lb. 1.70 - —
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 -15.00
Nat. bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 -21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.25
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton.43.00 -47.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.31.50 -37.50
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton.11.00 -17.00
Georgia bgs., t.c.l., works. ton.13.50 -22.50
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton.23.00 -35.00
white, powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock net-ton.50.00 —
bgs., t.c.l. ex whse net-ton.60.00 -70.00
Cleaners naphtha, petroleum, 105°F Flash, tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. .18 —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 —
140°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 —
Group 3 gal. .154 - —
Houston Texas gal. .17 - —
Cleve's acid tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
1.6 tech. solid dms frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1.7 tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 2.42 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .33 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .37 - —
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.10 - —
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis bgs., 23,000 lbs., dvld. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - .46
65% low or medium vis. bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 —
t.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .42 1.00
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are ½c. per lb. higher and are on a dlvd. basis.
Coaltar crude resale for soln., tanks, works gal. .17 —
Redist. resale, indust. dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks works gal 20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, Works ton.42.00 - —
Carbon, bulk works ton.42.00 - —
Indust., bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Coke bulk works ton 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk works ton 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type I tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate 23.6% Co. dms. dlvd lb 1.04 —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls. dlvd E of Rockies lb 4.90 —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue)
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .93 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.97 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co. dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 99% dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.50 - —
Cobalt naphthenate liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .75 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½ 73½% Co., kgs., dlvd E of Mississippi R. lb. 1.15 - —
70-71% Co kgs. same basis lb 1.12 —
Cobalt oxide prices W of Mississippi R 3c. per pound higher
Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co. dms lb. .38¼- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate 6% Co., dms. dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b works oz.17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns 100-oz lots f.o.b works oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark bls lb 18 .20
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .54 - .59
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York. lb. .12½- .12¾
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .11¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., N.Y. lb. .19 - .20
Coconut oils, acid, dist. dms. lb. .21½- .24
tanks lb. .19 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
Cod cns., dms., spot lb. .08¼- .08¾
Codeine, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate USP cns., 100-oz lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP dms gal 1.40 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls lb 20 25
Blue, bls lb 20 25
Colchicine, USP, bots. 27.50 -29.00
Colchicum root bls lb 35 45
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .85 .90
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
USP flexible dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp bls lb. 15 —
Colombo root bls lb. 16 18
Condurango bark bls lb. 18 20
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .26 .27
No. 2, bgs. lb. .50 - .55
No. 3, bgs. lb. .22 - .25
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .85 - .95
Copaiba oil cns lb. 1.35 2.00
Copper acetate bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 —
bbls. t.c.l. works lb. .54 —
Copper carbonate, 55%, dark dense, c.l., works lb. .3545- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .3695- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44½- .48
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30¾- .31¼
cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¾- .39¼
cuprous, dms., works lb. .3995- .4295
Copper cyanide tech. dms 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 —
dms. 1,000-lb lots or more lb. 619 —
dms. smaller lots lb .639 .65
Copper gluconate dms lb 3.20 —
Copper hydrate drv. dms. c.l., frt. E of Miss lb .52½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —

NOW . . . from the first urea plant in the industrial East!



Mathieson Urea

Industrial grade, crystals and pellets

PLANT PROXIMITY

Mathieson Urea is produced in the heart of the industrial East at North Claymont, Delaware, between Philadelphia and Wilmington. Consumers are serviced swiftly over turnpike and main-line rail routes. At the same time, nearby major port cities provide rapid export and coastal service on a wide choice of vessels and barges.

PRODUCT QUALITY

Mathieson Urea is manufactured under rigid quality controls to exacting specifications by the famous Montecatini process. The result is a consistently high-purity product that meets the standards established for all Mathieson chemicals.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

Customer requirements receive alert, day-to-day follow-up. Olin Mathieson's wide experience in the marketing of chemicals, its seasoned staff of technical service specialists and its network of district sales offices all combine to provide well-integrated customer service.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact your Olin Mathieson district sales office or write: **Olin Mathieson, Baltimore 3, Maryland.**

Olin

CHEMICALS DIVISION

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Copper Metal—Deertongue Leaves

Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley, basis lb. .31 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq. 8% Cu, dms frt alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech. cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate, solid 9% Cu dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls. 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .47 - —
red., 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000 lbs. lots lb. .47½- —
90% USN Type II, bbls. 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .45½- —
Copper quinolinolate 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb 4.25 —
10% active quinolinolate dms lb 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.12.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 -15.50
Monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.23.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.24.10 - —
Tribasic, distributors, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.28.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.30.10 - —
Copper undecylenate, dms lb 2.75 —
Copra, Alt., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.160.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.155.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 6.25 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .06½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Foots, (soapstock acid 95%) tanks, New York lb. .07¼- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .2185- .2215
tanks lb. .1985- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .15½- .18
tanks lb. .13 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 43° Be., tanks, dlvd, N.Y. 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP bots., kilo or more gram .95 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.67.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13⅜- Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .13⅜- Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .13¼ Nom.
Foots (soapstock, acid 95%), New York, tanks lb. .04½- Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .19½- .20
tanks lb. .17½- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15½- .18
tanks lb. .13 —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.30
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb. .0611- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0684- —
dms. incl., l.c.l. ex whse, New York lb. .0795- —
tanks, works lb. .0511- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, 50% 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., same lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2,97% 2°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C, m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
metapara content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Imp., metapara content 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, c.l. gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., works gal. 1.20 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, 200-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
bgs., t.t.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.45 - —
Cubeb oil, cns lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract. ton.57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
98%, tech. 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b works gal. .56 - —
5-39 dms. same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis, lb. .31½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .28 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

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2,4-D tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .15½- .18
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
black, bold, bgs lb. .16 - .18
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
pale, nubs, bgs. lb. .20¼- .24
Siam, cs. lb. .31½- .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .38 - .44
No. 2, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
dust, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
i-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- .44½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .37½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Perfume grade, bots. lb 1.00 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see i-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .50 - .60

MONTROSE

CHEMICAL COMPANY

100 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

T.C.P.— Tricresyl Phosphate

Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T.— Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

Triphenyl Phosphate

Send for literature and samples

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENT

R. W. Greeff & Co., Inc.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y. • Circle 6-9680
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS • WHitehall 4-6960

Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 14% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss.	ton	52.00	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., Plant City, Fla.	ton	61.25	—
paper bags, c.l., works, Wales, Tenn.	ton	66.00	—
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex.	ton	69.35	—
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.			
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms	lb.	.12	.14
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms	lb.	13	—
Denatured alcohol, ethyl CD-18, CD-19, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	.80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.53½	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.72	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	.83
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies	gal.	.70½	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	gal.	.75½	.81½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½	—
SD2B, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	.80
tanks, same basis	gal.	.53	—
SD3A dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
dms. t.c.l. same basis	gal.	.73	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	—
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½	.81½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.71	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	gal.	.76	.82
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	—
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	.80½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.53½	—
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	—
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.71	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	.82
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	—
SD-40, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½	.81½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½	—
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher.			
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.			
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms	lb.	15.00	-17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms	lb.	6.60	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	9.39	—
paper bgs., t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.54	—
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.23	—
paper bgs., t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.38	—
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.13	—
paper bgs., t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.28	—
white paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.97	—
paper bgs., t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.12	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher			
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.65	—
bgs., t.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.80	—
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb dms	100 lbs.	14.70	—
100-lb. dms	100 lbs.	15.20	—
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l. ex whse.	100 lbs.	7.45	—
bgs. c.l., ex whse.	100 lbs.	7.60	—
USP dms.	lb.	.19¾	—
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.	lb.	3.30	4.30
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.98½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.00	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.96	—
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.93	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.94	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.91	—
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.65	—
t.t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.68	—
Food grade, c.l. t.l. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.65	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.68	1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.57	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.60	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.54	—
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.29	—
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.29	—
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.67½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.68½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65½	—
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.65½	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.57	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.26	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.63	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.63½	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.82	—
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.72	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.12	—
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis	lb.	.14½	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.33½	—
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.65	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	—
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).			
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.54	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.52	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.49½	—
fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½	—
Dicyclopentadiene, dms., c.l., t.c.b. works	lb.	.14½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—

Defluorinated Phosphate—Di-2-Ethylhexyl Phthalate

Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals.	lb.	.25	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
Dieldrin, dms., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	1.85	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	1.90	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.27	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethanolamine (lauryl) sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
dms., t.t.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.26½	—
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).			
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., t.c.b. works	lb.	.47½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.69½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.71	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.67	—
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., t.c.b. works	lb.	.42½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¾	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31¼	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.27¾	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.27¼	—
Diethyl sulfate, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½	—
Diethyl thiourea, dms. c.l., t.l., works	lb	.58	—
dms. t.c.l., same basis	lb	.59	—
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms. c.l. t.l., works.	lb	2.30	—
5-44 dm. lots, works	lb	2.35	—
1-4 dm. lots, works	lb	2.40	—
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., tiq., tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.83	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.52	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	53½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	49½	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.57	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Diethylbenzene, 380 lb. dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld., Zone 1	lb.	17½	—
f.o.b. Zone 2	lb.	.18½	—
380-lb. dms., t.c.l., c.l., f.o.b. Zone 1	lb.	.19½	—
f.o.b. warehouse points, Zone 2	lb.	.20½	—
tankcars, Zone 1	lb.	.15	—
Zone 2	lb.	.16	—
Zone 1 is East of the Rockies. Zone 2, West of the Rockies			
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Di-octyl adipate).			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Di-octyl phthalate).			

HARDWORKING JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

ETHANOLAMINES

MONO-
DI-
TRI-

MONOETHANOLAMINE

SPECIFICATIONS

Specific gravity, 20/20°C	1.0170 min. 1.0190 max.
Boiling range, ASTM, °C.	
IBP:	166 min.
DP:	174 max.
Equivalent weight	61.0 min. 62.5 max.
Color, Pt-Co scale	15 max.
Odor at room temperature	Mildly ammoniacal

SELECT PROPERTIES

Boiling point, 760 mm	170.5°C.
Flash point (open cup)	200°F.
Melting point	10.5°C.
Vapor pressure, 20°C	1 mm. Hg.
Weight, 20°C.	8.47 lbs./gal.

DIETHANOLAMINE

Specific gravity, 30/20°C.	1.0900 min. 1.0950 max.
Equivalent weight	104.0 min. 106.0 max.
Color, Pt-Co scale	20 max.
Diethanolamine, wt.%	98.0 min.
Monoethanolamine, wt.%	1.0 max.
Triethanolamine, wt.%	1.5 max.
Water, wt.%	0.15 max.

Boiling point, 760 mm	269°C. (decomposes)
Flash point (open cup)	280°F.
Melting Point	28.0°C.
Vapor pressure, 20°C	<0.01 mm. Hg.
Weight, 30°C.	9.09 lbs./gal.

TRIETHANOLAMINE

	Standard Grade	99% Grade
Specific gravity, 20/20°C	1.1220 min. 1.1300 max.	1.1240 min. 1.1270 max.
Equivalent weight	140.0 min. 145.0 max.	148 min. 150 max.
Color, Pt-Co scale	75 max.	75 max.
Triethanolamine, wt.%	85.0 min.	99.0 min.
Monoethanolamine, wt.%	0.5 max.	—
Diethanolamine, wt.%	15.0 max.	—
Water, wt.%	0.2 max.	0.2 max.
Odor	Not more than slightly ammoniacal	
Iron, ppm.	—	10 max.

Boiling point, 760 mm	360°C.
Flash point (open cup)	365°F.
Melting point	21.2°C.
Vapor pressure, 20°C	<0.01 mm. Hg.
Weight, 20°C.	9.37 lbs./gal.

Above products are clear and substantially free of suspended matter.

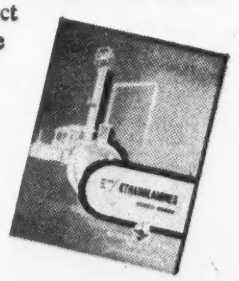
SHIPPING AND HANDLING

Jefferson ethanolamines are available in tank cars, tank wagons in certain areas, and 17E non-returnable steel drums of 470 (mono-), 490 (di-) and 520 (tri-) pounds capacity from the Port Neches plant or terminals throughout the country.

Handling and storage of ethanolamines is a straightforward operation. Storage tanks should be of carbon steel according to approved codes. In general, if low color amine is needed, stainless steel tanks and heating coils are preferable to carbon steel. Storage temperatures in excess of 120°F. should be avoided. Normal precautions to guard against excessive atmospheric moisture should be taken.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

For detailed data on uses, properties, handling and other aspects of ethanolamines ask for our new ETHANOLAMINES Technical Brochure, or contact our technical service people . . . Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc., 1121 Walker Avenue, P. O. Box 303, Houston 1, Texas.



HOUSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND
CHARLOTTE • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO

JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

120

Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd E lb 17¾ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .19¼ —
tanks same basis lb .15¼ —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .55¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., frt alld. E lb .30¾- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb .32¼- —
tanks, frt alld E lb .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb .30¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .31½- —
tanks, works lb .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb .24 - —
tanks dlvd E lb .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb .27¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .28 - —
tanks, works lb .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb .22½- —
tanks dlvd E lb .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb .44 - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd E lb .45½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .41½- —
Diethylstilbesterol USP, bots. 10-kilo lots kilo 100 00 147 50
bots 1 kilo lot kilo 110 00 152 50
Digitalis leaves USP dom dms lb 1.25 - -
Digitoxin, USP, bots gm .37 - 4.20
Diglycol laurate dms. ton lots lb .32½ - —
Diglycol stearate, dms. t.l lb .26 - —
Dimerized rosin acids, c.l. t.l. works. lb .15½- —
bgs t.c.l. works lb .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l. works. lb .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .67 - —
tanks works lb .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate dms. works lb 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate bulk, gram .03 - —
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone dms., works lb 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl methane, pure dms lb 2.55 - —
Tech. dms., 20,000 lbs or more lb 1.11 - —
dms. 1,050 lbs to 20,000 lbs lb 1.13 - —
dms. 150 lbs to 1,050 lbs lb 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms. c.l. dlvd. lb .17 - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd. lb .18½- —
tanks dlvd lb .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb .31½- —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms c.l. dlvd E lb .10 - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd E lb .11½- —
tanks dlvd E lb .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .30½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals. works lb .27 - —
tankcars tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., works lb .26½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb .62 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .61¼- —
tanks works lb .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .23¼ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms. c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .50½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb 4.50 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal dms. dlvd lb 3.50 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .78 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb .79½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .75½- —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, 70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb .78 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd 100% basis lb .79½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb .75½- —
Dimethyl hydroquinone dms. lb 1.90 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb .29¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .31¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb .27¾- —
tankcars tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb .27¼- —
Dimethyl sebacate dms., c.l., works. lb 1.30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 1.30½- 1.31
tanks, works lb 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ref. dms., c.l., works lb .17½ - —
ref. dms., t.c.l., works lb .18½- —
tanks, works lb .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb .17½- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb .18½- .19½
tanks, works lb .15 - —
Dimethyl sulfoxide, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .37 - .38
tanks, same basis lb .33 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb .38 - —
dms. t.c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb .38½- —
tanks, frt equald, 100% basis. lb .38 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb .35 - —
dms. t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb .35½- —
lb .38 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .38 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb .36 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .32½- —
dms. t.c.l., works lb .33 - .34
tanks, works lb .30 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls. dlvd E of Rockies lb 1.61 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
m-Dinitrobenzene, 99 t., dms. lb .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallising at 46½°C. dms., c.l., frt alld E lb .17¼- —
dms., t.c.l. frt alld E. lb .17¾- —
tanks frt alld E. lb .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls. lb .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene oil, dms. lb .11 - —
Refd. 63°C. dms lb .23 - —

Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb .38½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .39½- —
tanks, works lb .36 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb .29½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb .25 - —
tankcars tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb .24½- —
Dioctyl phthalate prices ¾c. higher in West.
Dioctyl sebacate dms., c.l., works. lb .61¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .62¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .62¼ —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb .29 - —
Prices in the west are 2c per lb higher.
Dipentaerythritol bgs c.l. t.l., dlvd F lb .34 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd F lb .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist. dms c.l., works gal .58 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb .62 - —
dms., t.c.l. ex whse. gal .78 - —
tankscars, works gal .41 - —
Steam dist. dms. c.l., works, South gal .72 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd New York gal .91 - —
tanks, works South lb .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenolic acid 1,000-lb or more, bgs works lb .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more bgs works lb 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l. t.l. works lb .16¾- —
bgs. t.c.l. works lb .18½ - —
tanks, works lb .15¼ - —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb .55 .70
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .54 - —
Diphenylamine, refd. flake, bgs., c.l., works frt equald lb .32 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb .34 - —
Refd., fused tanks same basis lb .29 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c per lb higher
Diphenylguanadine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb .51 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb .52 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol dms. c.l. frt. alld lb .17 - —
dms t.c.l. frt alld lb .18½ - —
tanks frt alld lb .14¼ - —
Dipropylene glycol prices 1c. higher in West.
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms c.l. dlvd E lb .20 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .21½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb 1.80 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms. ton lots, frt alld lb .71 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb .72 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea tech, solid dms., c.l. t.l. frt alld lb .55 - —
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms. c.l., works frt equald lb .20 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb .19 - —
50-60% dms. c.l. works, 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
dms. t.c.l. works 100% basis lb 1.05 - —
tanks same basis lb .90 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb .50 - —
dms, t.c.l., t.t.l. same basis lb .52 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms c.l. t.l. works, frt equald lb .134 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb .11 - —
Dodecylphenol c.l. frt alld lb .22½ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb .20 - —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 25-lb. lots, frt. prepaid or alld.
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb 15.65 -16.45
No. 2 lb 15.65 -16.45
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb 15.65 -16.45
No. 2 lb 19.60 -20.40
No. 3 lb 31.30 -32.10
Red, FD&C, No. 2 lb 3.60 - 4.40
No. 3 lb 19.60 -20.40
No. 4 lb 6.00 - 6.80
Yellow, FD&C, No. 5 lb 3.75 - 4.55
No. 6 lb 3.65 - 4.45
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb 12.40 -13.00
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb 16.35 -16.95
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 6 lb 17.40 -18.00
No. 7 lb 14.35 -14.95
Orange, D&C, No 3 lb 10 50 10 95
No 4 lb 19 60 20 05
No 5 lb 3.80 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb 12.55 -13.15
No. 18 lb 23.55 -24.15
No 19 lb 15.00 -15.45
No 21 lb 3.90 4.35
No 22 lb 10.50 10.95
No. 28 lb 27.90 -28.50
No 33 lb 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No 2 lb 15.65 16 10
Yellow D&C, No. 7 lb 10.50 10.95
No 8 lb 10.50 10.95
No. 10 lb 15.10 -15.70
No. 11 lb 14.80 -15.40
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue Ext. D&C, No. 1 lb 15.65 16 10
Green, Ext D&C No 1 lb 15.65 16 10
Red, Ext. D&C. No 1 lb 13.05 13.50
Yellow Ext D&C No 1 lb 10.50 10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.79 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb 1.57 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb 1.26 - —
14030 Orange R. extra, conc. lb 1.64 - —
14045 Chrome black T lb 77 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc lb 1.76 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb 83 - —
15575 Orange RR lb 99 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb 1.77 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R conc lb 1.12 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb 1.22 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb 1.26 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb 1.39 - —
17590 Brown PG lb 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb 1.16 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb 1.55 - —
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd No.
18965 Fast yellow 2G lb 2.33 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb 2.48 - —
19555 Yellow NN conc. lb 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb 1.53 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale of prototype) contract, dlvd No.
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. lb 1.44 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. lb 1.42 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb 2.81 - —
22310 Red FC lb 1.57 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb 1.59 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. lb 1.51 - —
23500 Red 4BX, conc. lb 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF extra, conc. lb 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow, conc. lb 3.27 - —
26360 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb 1.84 - —
26695 Black F, conc. lb 2.30 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc lb 2.24 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L. lb 2.18 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb 2.23 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc lb 2.48 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb 1.45 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb 1.33 - —
30295 Green BY conc. lb 1.07 - —
35660 Brown B lb 2.89 - —
37585 Naphthol SWF lb 1.85 - —
40000 Yellow 2G lb 1.44 - —
41000 Yellow OX lb 2.45 - —
42000 Green V crystals lb 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG lb 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb 4.78 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb 2.43 - —
42650 Brilliant blue, BBG lb 2.44 - —
43045 Blue B, extra conc. lb 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX lb 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb 2.54 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb 3.64 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb 2.70 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb 4.90 - —
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale of prototype) contract, dlvd. No.
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb 1.75 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG extra lb 3.81 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb 3.90 - —
63315 Alizarin blue black B lb 3.26 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb 2.76 - —
70405 Brown BR single paste lb 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb 1.87 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078 V lb 1.38 - —
12120 Oil red N 1700 lb 1.94 - —
42555 Ethyl violet base lb 1.83 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base, lb 6.13 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd., Black RB lb 3.89 - —
Spirit brown MN lb 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. lb 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc. lb 6.41 - —
Pr 517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb 4.62 - —
Pr 554 Spirit blue FHN lb 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb 1.25 - —
Elm bark grinding, bls. lb 30 - .32
Powd., bbls. lb 60 - —
Select bundles lb 75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd lb 2.77 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb 1.95 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz.lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots. oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. .75 - —
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works oz. .73 - —
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .29½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .27 - —
Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. lb 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined oz. 2.00 - 2.50
Eserine salicylate, bots. oz. 34.50 -40.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 26.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l. dlvd. Ill., Md. Ky., E States, Minneapolis, N C., Ohio, St Louis, St Paul, Va., W Va lb .18¼ —
Wood-rosin type dms. c.l., same basis lb .18½ - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l. dlvd lb .15 - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb .12½- —
95-98% dms. c.l., dlvd. lb .15¼ - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb .16¾- —
tanks dlvd lb .12¾- —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .15½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .15 - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .15¼- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb .16¾- —
tanks dlvd lb .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .15½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb .17 - —
tanks dlvd lb .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .58½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd. lb .60 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb .34¾- —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd lb .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .32¼- —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. 20.63 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. 20.73 -20.84
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal .68 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .78 - .89
tanks, same basis gal .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd E of Rockies gal. 21.75 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. 21.85 -21.96
tanks, same basis gal. 21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms. c.l., dlvd. lb .20 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .21½- —
tanks same basis lb .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate bcts. lb .75 - 1.00
Ethyl bromide tech., 98% dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .43 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld E lb .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb .40 - —

2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .30¾- —
tanks, works lb .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .36 - —
dms. t.c.l., t.l. works lb .36¾- —
tanks works lb .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate dms. works lb .85 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, viss 4 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb lots or more, frt. alld. E lb .68 - —
bgs. smaller lots, frt alld E. lb .70 - —
Ethyl chloride tech. cyls., works. lb 20 22
dms. works lb 18 20
tanks works lb 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb 3.35 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .43½ - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd E lb .44½- —
tanks dlvd E lb .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute ACS dms lb .27 - —
Anesthesia USP dealers 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½ lb cns lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb cns. lb 1.21 - —
Indust. dms. c.l. dlvd. lb .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb .15 - —
tanks dlvd E lb .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb .37 - —
dms. t.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd E lb .38½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .34½ - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, dms., c.l. t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb .39½ - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb .40½- —
tanks, same basis lb .37 - —
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .18 - —
Ethyl iodide, chys. works lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt equald lb 52½- —
tanks frt equald lb 50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate dms lb 1.05 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate 40% available SiO2 dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .49 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb .50½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .47 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine dms. works lb 1.04 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine tech., liq., tanks frt alld lb .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono- Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline dms. c.l. frt alld. lb .57 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt. alld lb .58 - —
tanks frt alld lb .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms. c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb .14 - —
dms t.c.l., same basis lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .11½- —
Ethylene, contract refy gate lb 1.85 - .052a
Ethylene dibromide dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .30½ - —
dms. t.c.l. frt equald lb .31½ - —
tanks frt equald lb .28½ - —
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l. dlvd. lb .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .13 - —
tanks same basis lb .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb higher
Ethylene glycol (indust dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .22 - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd E lb .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd, E lb .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .29¾- —
tanks, works lb .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, flake, 150-lb. ctn lb .33 - —
Ethylene oxide dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .40 - —
dms t.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis. lb .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .38 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. 6.75 - —
less than 500-lb. lb 7.40 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb .85 1.40
Eucalyptus oil NF rectified, 70-75% dms lb .45 - —
NF rectified, 80-85% dms. lb .53 - .63
Eugenol, tech., dms lb 0.00 - —
USP, dms. lb 1.90 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb .12 - .15

F

F salt paste, tech., dms., works lb 2.50 - —
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb 2.60 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb .17 - —
French, light, bgs lb .16 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb .17½- —
Rumanian, bgs lb .14 - —
Yugoslav light bgs lb .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb .09 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
dms., t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., e.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.75 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt equald. 100% basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
USP cryst., dms. t.l. works lb .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, 175-lb. dm lb 4.25 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms. frt alld lb .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb 1.30 - —

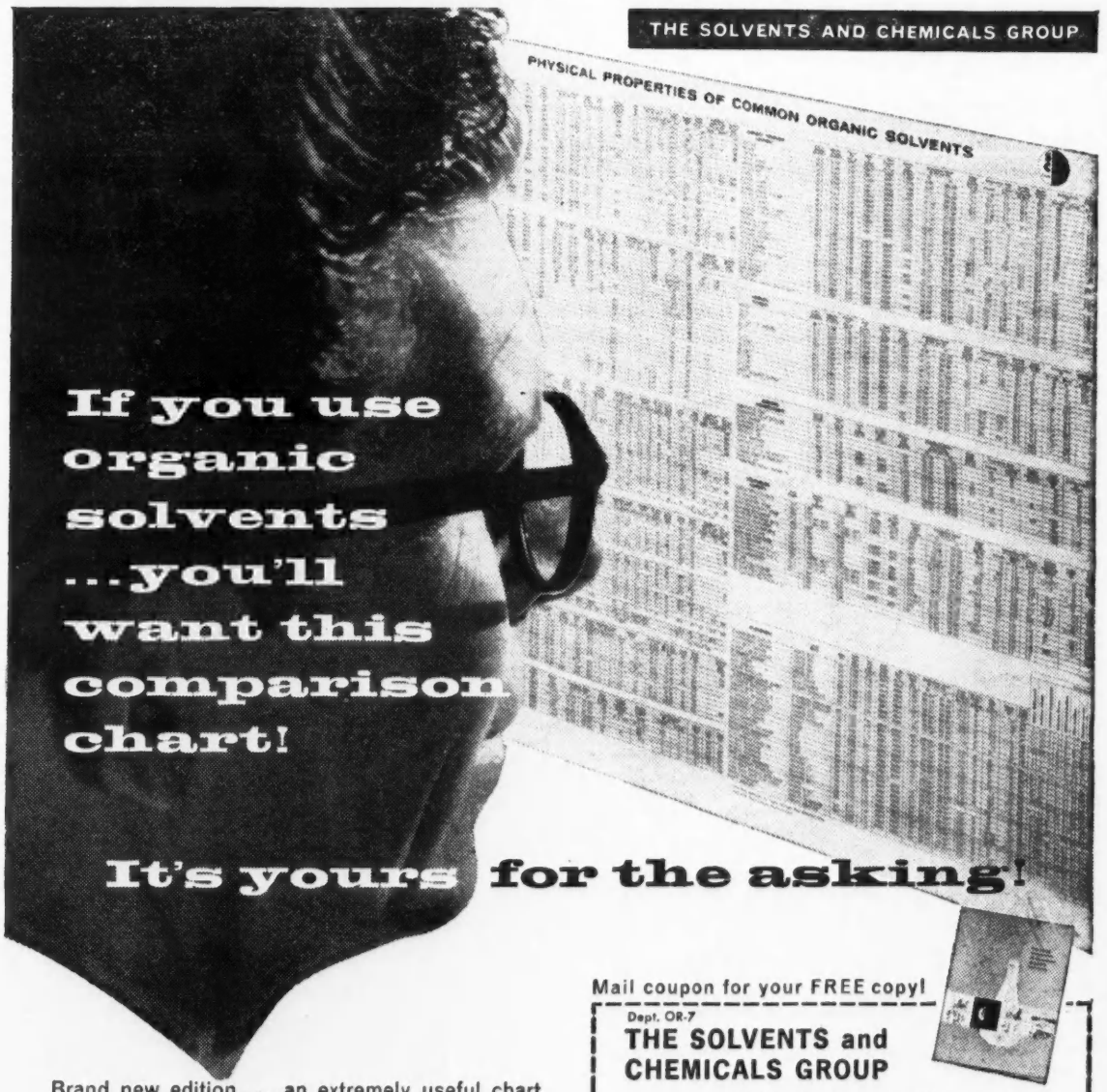
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran, pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran, pearls, 225-lb dm.lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 - —
Ferric-amonium citrate, NF, brown, gran., 100-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
NF, green, gran., 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. .68 - —
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. .32½- —
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls gal. 34.00 -35.00
Oregon bbls gal. 3.40 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1380- .1430
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1280- .1330
tanks lb. .1080- —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton 118.00 -120.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts. ton 114.00 -116.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo lots or more gram. .25 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 5 kilos or more kilo. 30.00 -44.00
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., divd lb. .0693- —
tanks, divd. lb. .0403- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, divd lb. .0373- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24¾- —
Fumaric acid in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, divd. W lb. .12½- —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .23 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .20½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .19 - —
tanks, divd. E. of Denver lb. .175 - —
Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., divd. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.40
Soap grade, dms. lb. .90 - 1.75
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 1.65 - —
Synthetic, dms. lb. 1.30 - —
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 21.00 -24.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 15.00 -19.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.70
Synthetic, dms lb. 1.45 - —
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb. 12.00 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs lb. .19½- —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .28 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .25 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .35 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .21 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Glue, green, bone, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .18 - —
95-149, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .19 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
267-293, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo. 150.00 -300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
Bots., 500-kilo lots kilo. 75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification 88%, tanks, divd. lb. .13½- .14
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, divd lb. .12½- .12¾
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., divd lb. .26⅝- —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .27⅜- —
tanks, divd. lb. .24⅞- —
Dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., divd lb. .25¾- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .26½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .24 - —
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., divd lb. .26½- —
Glycerine, nat., high gravity, dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .27¼- —
tanks, divd. lb. .24¾- —
Dom., refd., syn., 99.3%, dms., c.l., divd lb. .26¼- —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .27½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .25 - —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.l.f. lb. .12½- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.25 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.60 - 2.73
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
Graphite, cryst., 95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, divd lb. .07 - .07½
Yellow, tanks, divd. lb. .05⅝- —
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .10½- —
Extra winter, strained, dms, c.l., Chicago lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .13½- —
Prime, burning, dms., c.l., same basis, Chicago lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .15½- —
Other areas ¾c. higher, except Texas and West Coast, 1¼c. higher.

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .40 —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacwood oil, cns. lb. .53 - .90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City_____ Zone____ State_____

Solvents Chemicals Group Member

THE SOLVENTS AND CHEMICALS GROUP, 2540 W. FLOURNOY STREET, CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS
Buffalo, Buffalo Solvents & Chemicals Corp., TR 6-1572
Chicago, Central Solvents & Chemicals Co., SF 3-0505
Cincinnati, Amsco Solvents & Chemicals Co., EL 1-4700
Cleveland, Ohio Solvents & Chemicals Co., CL 2-1100
Dallas, Texas Solvents & Chemicals Co., FE 1-5428
Detroit, Western Solvents & Chemicals Co., WA 1-6350
Erie, Buffalo Solvents & Chemicals Corp., GL 6-3951
Ft. Wayne, Hoosier Solv. & Chem. Corp., Anthony 0213
Grand Rapids, Wolverine Solv. & Chem. Co., CH 5-9111
Houston, Texas Solvents & Chemicals Co., OR 2-6683
Indianapolis, Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corp., ME 8-1361
Kansas City, Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Co., CH 1-3223
La Crosse, Wisconsin Solvents & Chemicals Co., LCRS 2-3011
Los Angeles, Central Solv. & Chem. Co., (Cal.), UN 4-7711 or SP 3-3471
Louisville, Dixie Solvents & Chemicals Co., EM 8-5828
Milwaukee, Wisconsin Solvents & Chemicals Co., GR 6-2630
New Orleans, Southern Solvents & Chemicals Corp., VE 3-4666
Rochester, Buffalo Solvents & Chemicals Corp., LO 2-5980
St. Louis, Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Co., GA 1-3495
Toledo, Toledo Solvents & Chemicals Co., JE 6-3771
Windsor, Ontario, Western Solvents & Chemicals Ltd., CL 2-0933

Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Guar gum, edible.. bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipt. pt lb .38 —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb .40 .42
Indust., bgs. c.l., same basis lb .32 —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb .30 —

GUMS

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum

H

H acid dry, bbls c.l. frt alld, 100% basis lb 1.00 —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb 1.05 —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies lb 2.45 —
Hansa G yellow pigment bbls lb 2.20 —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb .18 .20
Heliotropin 100-lb lots, dms lb 2.60 3.40
Hellebore root dom. green bls lb .70 .75
Helonias root bls lb 1.50 —
Hemlock oil, crs lb 2.55 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls lb .40 .45
Heptachlor dms c.l., t.l. frt alld., 100% basis lb .96 —
Heptane indust. tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal .20 —
Houston, Texas gal .1625 —
Hesperidin, purif., 50 kilos, f.o.b works kilo.19.70 —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo.49.25 — —
Hexachlorophene dms., 1,100 lbs or more lb 1.84 — —
dms. to 1,100 lbs lb 1.94 — —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech. bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb .233 —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb .243 —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb .253 —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 — —
fib dms. smaller lots, same basis lb .253 —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd New York City and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ .48½
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 —
Houston Texas gal. .16 —
l-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb .35 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .35¾- —
tanks, works lb .33 —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 3.95 4.00
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb .75½ —
dms, l.c.l., works lb .76 —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb 1.70 1.75
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .17½ — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .19 — —
tanks, dlvd lb .15 — —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 14.00 — —
dms, smaller lots, dlvd lb 14.50 — —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 — —
methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 — —
Hootmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.75 —
Horehound herb, bls lb .18 .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, 240-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.28 — —
240-lb. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b works lb 2.92 — —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech. solid, dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb .29¾ .30¼
tanks, dlvd zone 1 lb .27¼ —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz. Calif. Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utch, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys. frt equald lb. .48 .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 — —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 28.00 —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.75 — —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 — —
Hydrochloric acid, 20°, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton.30.00 — —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 — —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 — —
tanks, works, frt equald ton 35.00 — —
Hydrochloric acid CP, USP, consumers cbys, extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
cbys, l.c.l., same basis lb 17¼ .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
lb .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram .95 — —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram 1.00 - 1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2% 5-pint bots., f.o.b. works, pint .70 — —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal or 30 gal dms c.l. t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.17.25 — —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.18.75 — —
20-gal dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.19.00 — —
20-gal., dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.50 — —
tanks, works frt equald 100 lbs.11.50 — —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona California Colorado Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.75 per cwt. for drum delivery
Hydrofluosilicic acid dms, works, 30% basis lb .07 —
Hydrofuramide dms, fib ctns., works lb .30 .40
50-lb cys., l.c.l. works lb .55 .60
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. l.c.l. works lb .45 —
Hydrogen cyanide liq. 98% tanks, works lb. .13 — —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd, E lb. .29 - .31
cyls., dlvd, W lb. .37 — —
tanks, works lb. .16 — —
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 — —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800 —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs. f.o.b works lb. 1.10 — —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms. t.l. dlvd lb 2.59 — —
dms., t.l.l., dlvd lb 2.61 — —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms. Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 — —
tanks Belle W Va lb .073 —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.65 - 6.00
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .74 — —
fib dms. 2,000 to 19,999 lb lots, same basis lb. .79 — —
fib dms. 100 to 1,999-lb lots, basis lb. .83 — —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same lb. .93 — —
(Highest viscosity (15,000 cps.) grade is 10c. per lb. higher.)
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz 7.75 8.50
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz. 7.75 8.50
Hypophosphorous acid purif. 50%, 10-cbys f.o.b works lb 1.95 —
NF 50% 10-cbys. same basis lb. 1.35 —

I

Ichthammol NF dms lb. .75 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo, syn.)
Iodole, CP, bots lb.13.65 -15.00
Inositol, 50-100 lb dms., 1,000 lbs or more, dlvd lb 4.50 —
50-lb. dms., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd lb 4.75 — —
10 lb cns., 10-50 lbs dlvd lb 5.00 — —
5 lb bots dlvd lb 5.25 — —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.10 — —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works.lb 2.20 - 2.22
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP dms lb 3.60 —
Iodoform NF dms, 300-lbs. f.o.b works lb 4.90 — —
dms., 100-lbs. same basis lb 5.05 — —
a-Ionone, cns lb 4.60 5.75
b-Ionone cns lb 4.15 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .35 — —
Iron blue alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 — —
bbls, l.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .61 — —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .62 — —
Dom., reg. bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 — —
alkali-resistant, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .56 — —
bbls. l.c.l. smaller lots same basis lb. .57 — —
Imp. British reg. bbls. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .48 — —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis lb. .49 — —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 — —
Iron blue dlvd. prices ic higher for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mont. Wyo. Utah Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .15 —
Iron oxide, brown pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05½- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red nat. 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom
bbls. l.c.l. ex dock lb. .06 Nom
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom
Iron oxide, yellow nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ .07
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l lb .023 .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade bgs c.l works lb. .12¼ —
other shades, same basis lb. .12 - .12½
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .29 — —
tanks, same basis lb .25 —
Isoborneol, cns lb 1.44 1.80
Isobornyl acetate cns lb .46 .56
Isobornyl formate, dms lb 1.15 1.20
Isobornyl propionate, dms lb 1.20 1.25
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb .30 .35
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .16¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 — —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 — —
Isobutylene, 99% tanks, works gal. .38 — —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works lb .75 — —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb .28½- —
Tech., dms. c.l. dlvd. lb .22 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isobutyric acid, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb .35 — —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c. t.t., same basis lb .33 —
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .45 —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 3.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 50 kilos kilo.12.00 —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib dms., works lb 4.25 — —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms, c.l., dlvd E. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex refy gal. .16½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 — —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .68 — —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 — —
95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 — —
tanks, dlvd gal. .44 — —
Anhyd., c.l., dlvd gal. .62 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .72 — —
tanks, dlvd gal. .46 — —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 — —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 — —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l. t.l. works lb. 1.00 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works lb. .99 — —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 — —
450-lb. fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 1.25
Itaconic acid refd bgs c.l. f.o.b. works lb. .39½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
bgs., 500-lbs. same basis lb. .36 — —

J

J acid, paste bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.70 — —
Powd. bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 — —
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .55 - .60
NF, powd., bbls., bxs lb .65 - .70
Japan wax, cs. lb. .29 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. lb 16 - .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots. lb 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified, bots. lb 3.25 —
Juniper tar oil, NF dms lb .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. lb. .38 .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib dms lb. .10 - .12
NF colloidal 50-lb. bgs lb. .15½ .17½
Karaya gum, No 1, NF powd., bls lb. .48 .50
No. 2, powd. bbls. lb. .43 .45
No 3, powd., bbls. lb. .37 .40
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .11 - .12

L

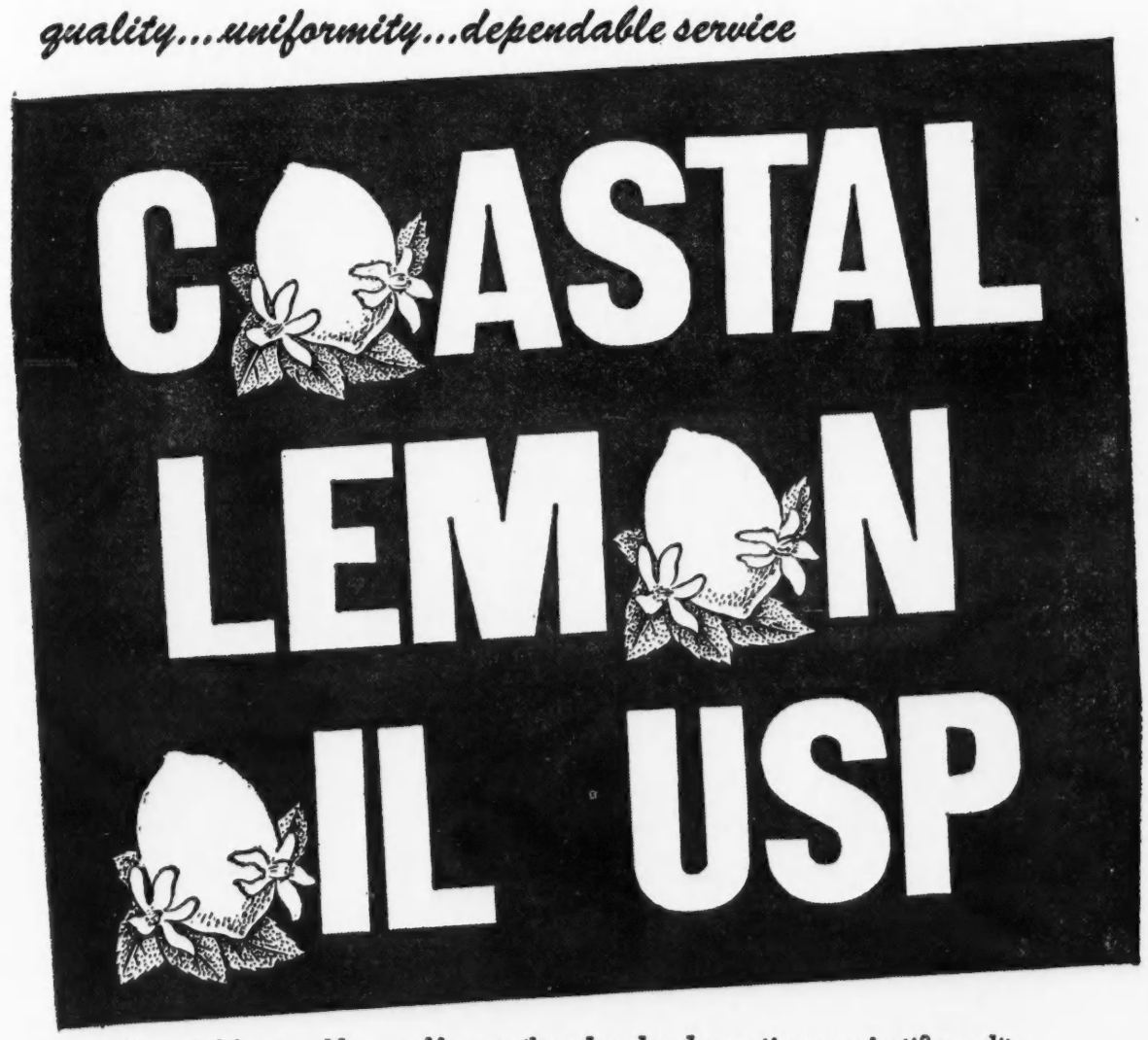
L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 — —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 — —
Group 3 gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 —
200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 — —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 — —
Lactic acid, food processing, 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. N.Y., Phila lb. .1986- —
dms., 20 or more, same basis. lb. .2036- —
dms., 5 to 19, same basis lb. .2086- —
dms., 1 to 4, same basis lb. .2136- —
80%, c.l., dms., same basis lb. .3336- —
dms., 20 or more, same basis. lb. .3386- —
dms., 5 to 19, same basis lb. .3436- —
dms., 1 to 4, same basis lb. .3486- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls. 5 to 19 works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls. 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.45 — —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.85 — —
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 — —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .14 — —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt equald lb. 15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib dms., ½c higher.
ferment, grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower
USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs. t.l.l. frt. equald lb. .19 .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls lb 3.00 3.50
Lamp black, bgs. c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, USP anhyd. 400-lb dms., works lb. .24 - .26
USP, anhyd., cosmetic, 400 lb. dms. works lb. .26 .30
USP hydrous 400-lb dms., works. lb .20 —
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .09225- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed bgs. lb. .55 —
Laurel leaf oil, dms. cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .87 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms lb. .30¼- .32¾
bags lb. .28¾- .31¼
tanks lb. .27¾- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms. t.t., works lb .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.15 - —
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls lb. .20 .25
Select., bls lb. .90 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb 1.85 4.00
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 2.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs. or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more lb. .30½- — —
1-lb bgs., same basis lb. .47 - — —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld lb. .17 — —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - — —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, 400-lb. fib. dms. lb. .56 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26.5% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .11 - —
St. Louis lb. .1080- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 47% Pb., dms. dlvd lb .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, tech., cryst., 400-lb. fib. dms lb. .2675- —
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms. works lb. .29¾ .34½
Lead peroxide, tech powd., bbls lb. .45 .50
Lead phthalate dibasic, dms. works, lb. .41 —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1375- —
bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- —
Lead, red, 97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1395- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1495- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1410- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1510- —
Lead, resinate precip. 23% Pb. dms., lb. .49 —
Lead salicylate, normal dms. works lb. .46 —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs point, frt. alld lb. .20 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate liq. 16% Pb. dms lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21¼- —
Solid 30% Pb. dms lb. .26¾- —
Lead white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt pt., frt. alld lb. .18 — —
bgs l.c.l same basis lb. .19 - — —
Basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lecithin, edible, tech, bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo.14.20 — —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 3.75
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 6.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 5.00
dl-Leucine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo.50.00 - —
Licorice root, gran. bls lb 13 - —
Powd. bls lb .15 - .16
Whole bls lb .09 .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lilac oil lb. 1.500.00
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l. 50,000 lbs. works, f.o.b. ton.14.25 — —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.25 — —
spray, bgs., c.l. same basis ton.18.25 — —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, dms lb. 5.50 - 6.00
West Indian, dms lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Expressed, West Indian, dms lb 6.50 - 7.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.45 4.25
Syn. 98-100% dms., works lb 2.40 2.75
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 2.65 4.50
96-98% dms lb 3.25 — —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 2.75 — —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
99%, tech. to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.13 — —
100-lb dms., 2,000-lbs. dlvd lb. 2.15 — —
250-lb. dms. less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.18 — —
100-lb dms. less than 5,000-lbs. dlvd lb 2.20 — —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Without leaves bls. lb. .43 - .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32%, bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton.64.50 — —
Extracted, 34%, bulk, same basis, ton.57.50 — —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1910- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .2010- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1550- —
tanks, New York lb. .1658- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1683- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acid, dist., dms lb. .0000- .0000
Water white, dms lb. .2975- .31
Litharge, comi., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1325- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1425- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb.33.00 .39.00
Lithium benzoate dms. lb. 1.65 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald lb 2.60 — —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., ton lots lb. .58 — —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .64 — —
Tech., dms., ton lots lb. .57 — —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .63 — —
Lithium chloride CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech. anhyd. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 — —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .88 .92
Lithium citrate NF dms. ton lots. lb. 1.50 — —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.75 — —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb. 1.85 — —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb. 1.90 — —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs lots or more, works. lb. 9.50 — —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60 — —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 — —
Lithium manganite, dms. works lb. .95 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 1.25

Lithium salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works .... lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. .48¼- —
dms., less-ton lots, works ..... lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works ... lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. 1.03 • —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.65 • —
Resinated, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.47 • —
Lithopone ord. bgs., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .08½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .12 • —
Lobelia herb, bls ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 • —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. .... lb. .35 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms lb. 4.93 • —

M

Mace, Siauw No. 1, bls ..... lb. 1.35 • —
No. 2, whole, bls ..... lb. 1.25 • —
siftings, bls. ..... lb. 1.15 • —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. 9.00 -11.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, tight, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .lb. .28 • —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85% bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Lunning, Nev ton 39.50 • —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton 49.50 • —
95%, bgs., c.l. same basis, ton 59.00 • —
USP, light, bgs. ..... lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. ..... lb. .36½- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton. 86.25 • —
Deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash, ton. 46.00 • —
Magnesium bromide, 80-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.15 • —
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 • —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11½- —
bgs., t.c.l., frt equald ..... lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .... lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt equald ..... lb. .14 • —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .15 16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms. t.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ..... ton. 75.00 -100.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. 1.42 • —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., t.l.l., frt alld. ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .36 • —
pigs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, same basis lb. .59 • —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 • —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 • —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
bgs, t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs., t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs., smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .40 • —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 • —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 • —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .89 • —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, frt equald lb. .22½- —
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Malic acid, tech., dms ..... lb. .50 • —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 • —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .42 • .48
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd .... lb. .35 • —
Manganese borate, tech., 6b. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb. .11 • .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton. 148.00 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton. 152.50 • —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms lb. 1.84 • —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 • —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 • —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34½- —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E ..... lb. .37 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd E. lb. .39 • —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .29¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. .... lb. .42 • —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S., E ton. 86.50 • —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. S., E ton. 93.50 • —
75%, $MnSO_4$, 30-tons, same basis 85.00- —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. ... lb. .26½- —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. ..... lb. .24½- .28
DK, dust, bgs. ..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. ..... lb. .20 .24
WS, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 • —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 • —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 • —
Marine pitch, dms. ..... lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .26½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 • —
Menadione, USP bots. ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf ports lb. .06¼- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs lb. 7.35 - 7.60
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Japanese, cs. ..... lb. 10.00 -10.50
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots .lb. 4.25 • —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 • —
bgs, fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b works lb 4.03 • —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 3.78 • —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII. powd., fib dms lb. 5.84 • —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 6.97 • —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs. f.o.b. works, lb. 4.72 • —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.52 • —
yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis .lb. 4.89 • —
tech., dms., 100 lbs ..... lb 4.35 • —
25-lb. fib. dm. ..... lb 4.38 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask. 200.00 -202.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works ..... lb. .57 - .73
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial 98%, dms truckloads, frt equald lb 42½ —
dms, smaller lots, frt equald. lb .43 .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb .40 —
Methanol, nat, denaturing grade, tanks, frt alld gal .85 —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½ —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½ —
Syn., tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 • —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. ..gal. .55½- —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .65½ —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .39 • —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal .34 • —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

quality...uniformity...dependable service



PURE California cold pressed lemon oil produced under continuous scientific quality control . . . bulk blended for uniformity, from desert and coastal grown lemons . . . packaged in tamper-proof containers for your protection . . . and priced to save you money. Our research and laboratory facilities have helped many users with product improvement and cost reduction...perhaps we can help you.

VENTURA PROCESSORS, Ventura, California

DISTRIBUTED BY:

International Flavors & Fragrances, Incorporated
417 Rosehill Place, Elizabeth 2, New Jersey

Ventura Processors, 2325 Vista Del Mar Drive, Ventura, California

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms. f.o.b. works, frt equald lb 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride 100-999 lbs. dms. f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb 27.25 —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, hydroxyanalogue, calcium salt) 90% min., dms. f.o.b. frt alld lb 1.10 - —
dms. t.t.l., same basis lb 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb 2.50 - —
Feed grade 98% fib dms. same basis lb 1.43 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs. lb 66 —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms. c.l., divd. cone. lb 21½ —
non-ret. dms. (see ... lb 22 22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms. c.l. ... lb .23½ —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l. same basis. lb .24 24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat. dms., c.l., E. of Miss. frt alld gal .62½ —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .76 - —
tanks frt alld E gal .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of the states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms. c.l., t.l. divd. lb .35¼ —
dms., l.t.l., divd lb .36¼ —
tanks, divd lb .32¼ - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms. c.l., divd E lb .17 —
dms., l.c.l., divd E lb .18½ —
tanks, divd E lb .14½ —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., divd. lb .17 —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .18½ —
tanks, divd lb .14½ - —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 1.99½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld lb .60 —
Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.70
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb .60 .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .72
on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .79
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb bgs., 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb .89 - —
50-lb bgs., smaller lots, frt alld on 100 lbs lb 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb bgs., 2,000-lb lots and more same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼ —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼ —
tanks, single unit same basis. lb .19¾ —
Refrigerator mfgs., cyls., divd lb .48¾ - —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., divd lb .67¾ —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane)
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb .15 —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb .16½ —
tanks, divd lb .12½ - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾ —
tanks, works lb. .43 —
Methyl formate, retd., dms lb. .35 .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb .10 - —
tanks, works lb .07 - —
a-D-Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs. works. lb. .27 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., works lb .28 —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 27.25 - 29.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib dms. lb 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard cns. dms. lb 3.40 3.85
Methyl isoamyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb. .20 —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .20½ —
tanks, divd lb. .17½ —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb .17 —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb .18½ —
tanks, divd lb. .14½ —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb 2.45 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80% dms., frt alld E lb .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c per lb higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb fib dms lb 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb .60¼ —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .62½ .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100 gram bots gram No Prices
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm lots or more, f.o.b. works lb 1.32 - —
5-39 dm lots, same basis lb 1.37 - —
tanks, same basis lb 1.27 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls. divd E of Rockies lb 2.95 - —
Tungstated PTMA bbls same basis lb 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, NF, crystals, 100-lbs., frt. equald lb. 4.10 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted dms. c.l. or t.l., divd lb. .12½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb .15¾ - —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., divd lb .11¼ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms. works lb .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½ —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works, frt alld E. lb. .08¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 —
wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ - —
bgs., ex-whse or frt alld E. lb. .09 —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works frt alld E lb .08¼ —
Mica, wet-grd W. of Miss ¼c higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .70 - —
non-ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .70½ - —
non-ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54½ - —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
non-ret., dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .55 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
non-ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .88 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .67 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
tankcars, same basis gal. .69 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .875 - .90
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .925 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .69 - .715
340-350 vis., nonret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .92½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. .97½ - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .76½ - —
(For divd. N.Y. prices add 2c. for c.l. and 3c. for l.c.l.).
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140 F. flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .205 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —
Mink oil, dms lb 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .14½ - —
tanks, New York gal. .15½ - .16
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .49 —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.61 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.60 - —
Molybdic acid, 84%, dms., works. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., divd lb .365 —
dms., c.l., divd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, divd lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., divd E. of Rockies lb. .57½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .56 - —
tanks, works lb .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or divd E lb. .10½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06¾ - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .27½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see n-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., divd. E, 100% basis lb. .38¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. E, 100% basis, lb. .40 —
tanks, divd E., 100% basis lb .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., divd E lb. .27½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., divd lb. .33½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald 100% basis lb. .36 - —
30-35% soln., dms., l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½ - —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
40% soln. dms. frt equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., divd lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., .000 lb lots frt alld lb 3.05 - —
dms 100-lb lots same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., divd. lb. 1.07 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .25 - .26
German, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Morphine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works, oz. 12.35 - —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .55½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .56¾ - —
tanks, divd E lb. .52¾ - —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb. 4.40 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb 4.50 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 4.60 5.10
cns. 25-lb lots lb 4.70 5.20
Xylol, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.26 - —
cns. 25-lb lots lb. 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10½ - —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Mustard, oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs lb. .23¼ - .25¾
tanks lb. .22¼ - —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .65 - .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum)
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald lb. .06¼ - .06½
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l. same basis. lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb pkgs. c.l. same basis. lb. .18¼ - —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.02 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Naphthol ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8 disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid)
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid)
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt, adjusted lb. 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib dms., 1-kilo basis activity, gram. .18 - —
fib dms., 100-999 gram lots, basis activity, gram. .25 - —
Tech., fib dms gram. .13½ - —
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Nerol, dms lb. 4.75 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb. 425.00 - 575.00
Tunisian, bots lb. 400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., divd. lb. .72 - .79
Nickel carbonate, bbls., divd lb. .83 - .90
Nickel chloride, bbls., divd. lb. .39½ - .47½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .78 - .79
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .81¼ - —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld lb. .34½ - .36½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .92 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .91 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. lb. .30½ - .38
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo, dms., 100 kilos., divd kilo. 5.75 6.50
dms., less than 100 kilos, divd. kilo. 6.25 7.00
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, 50-kilo dms., divd kilo. 6.50 7.50
Nicotine sulfate 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10¼ - —
Niketh amide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.78 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys. c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.05 7.85
42° Be., cbys. c.l. works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
cbys. extra, l.c.l. works lb. .20 —
5-pint bots. extra, cs. c.l. same basis lb. .22½ - —
5-pint bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 .25
dms. frt alld lb. .99 - —
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., t.l., frt alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline, orange toner, kgs. 1.50 - —
p-Nitroaniline, c.l., t.l., dms., 20,000 lb. min., divd lb. .44½ - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42½ - —
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .41½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44½ - —
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44½ - .47½
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., divd lb. .28 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., divd., E lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .30 - —
tanks, divd E lb. .26 - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher
Nitrogen solutions, direct application, tanks, f.o.b. works unit-ton. 1.64 - —
Manufacturing type, same basis, unit-ton. 1.32 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va lb. .065 - —
Cyls., t.l., min. 5 tons, same basis lb. .07½ - —
Cyls. t.c.l. t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton 4.50 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago works unit-ton 3.50 —
(The foregoing price is per unit NH_3, plus 50c. per unit a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. producers' works, Chicago.)
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., divd. E lb. .26 - —
dms., l.t.l., divd. E lb. .27½ - —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .28½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
1-Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c per lb higher
2-Nitropropane, dms. c.l. frt alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½ - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks frt alld lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½ - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .22½ - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
(Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher)
Noscapine, cns. oz. 8.00 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.26 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.00 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist., East Indian, cns lb. 8.00 - 12.00
West Indian, cns. lb 9.00 12.00
Nux vomica, bis. lb. .20 —
Powd., bbls. bxs. lb. .20 .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide, yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .44 - .47
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 —
1-Octanol, tech., dms. c.l., divd., Zone 1 lb. .41½ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. Zone 1 lb. .43½ - .44½
tanks, divd. Zone 1 lb. .37½ - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots. lb. 1.60 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech)
n-Octyl-decyl alcohol blend, tanks, divd lb. .19 - —
tert-Octylamine, dms. c.l. t.l. f.o.b. works lb. .54½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —

Octylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .21½- —
Octylphenol in dms., 11c. higher.

OILS
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liquid, dms lb. .15¾- .16¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .19 - .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
S. D., dms. lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, ex whse. gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works ton 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton 15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz. 19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
powd., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. .70 - .90
Calif., sweet., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Florida, cns., dms lb. .40 - .45
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .28 - .30

ORANGE PIGMENTS
Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury, wax, crude, bgs. lb. .50 - Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .54 - .56
Oxalic acid, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .20½- —
Oxalic acid in drums is priced ½c. per lb higher.
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .14¾- .15¾
tanks, New York lb. .12 - —
Palm oil acid, double dist. dms. lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½- —
single dist., dms lb. .15½- .18
tanks lb. .13 - —
Palmarosa oil, cns lb. 4.90 - 6.00
Papain, powd., bots. lb. 3.25 - 10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.30 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.41 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- .0660
Fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy.
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib, dms., c.l. f.o.b., works lb. .19 - —
fib, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20 - —
fib, dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .21¼- —

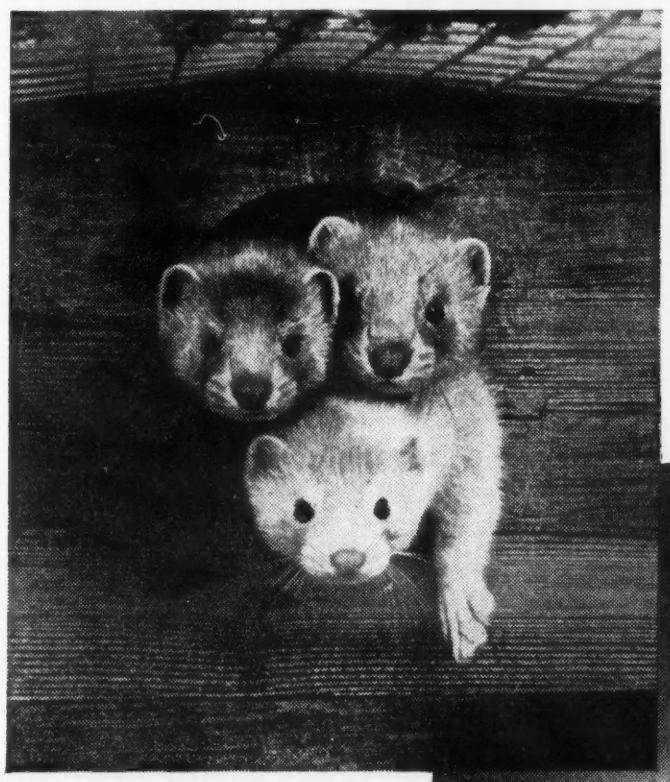
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11¼- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld lb. .84 —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .35 40
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 5.60 6.50
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 1.00 —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, old process, 45%, bgs., f.o.b. mills ton 66.00 Nom.
solvent, same basis ton 64.00 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .15¾- —
Refd., dms. lb. .21 - .21¼
tanks lb. .19 - —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipt. pt kilo. 4.52 - —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
ton lots, same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units .018 - —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .020 - —

Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Pentachlorophenol, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., less than ton-lots, same basis. lb. .29 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., 2,000 lb. minimum, same basis lb. .22½- —
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .47½- —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .47½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .31½- —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .56 - —
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .56½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. No stocks.
imp., USP, dms. lb. .85 - .90
Peppermint oil, nat., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Redist., USP, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.65
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd lb. .12¼- —

Perl acid, dry bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.30 - —
Petrolatum, NF, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .085 .08625
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11125-.11250
tanks, refy. lb. .0625- .06375
NF, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05375- —
NF, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05375- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125-.09675
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1175- .1225
tanks, refy. lb. .0 875- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. .09625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1225- —
tanks, refy. lb. .07375- —
Full tankwagons of petrolatum are ¼c. more per lb. than tankcars.
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

HOW *HERCULES* HELPS...



MAKE MINK COATS—Minks require a high fat content diet to make their pelts luxuriously lovely jackets and stoles. To keep mink food from becoming rancid, Dalpac® antioxidant (BHT) made by Hercules is incorporated in the formula, thus assuring a proper diet. Besides this unusual use, Dalpac is an important ingredient in other animal and poultry feeds as well as in materials such as plastics, rubber, vitamins, resins, and gums.

PRESERVE RECORDS FOR LIFE— Paper parchment is now being used by many leading universities in place of tanned sheep hide for diplomas. The paper parchment endures longer and is less expensive initially than sheepskin. Parchment paper for this use . . . and many others where "permanent" paper is required . . . can best be sized with Aquapel®, a synthetic sizing agent resulting from Hercules' search for new chemicals for the paper industry.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY INCORPORATED
Hercules Tower, 910 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware
CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

HERCULES

061-6

Petroleum Sulfonate—Poppy Seed

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb 1.05 - —
dms. same basis lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .17¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
39°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .48 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .49 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.15 2.35
100%, bots. lb. 3.80 4.00
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns lb. 1.25 - 1.75
di-Phenylalanine, dms., 1-kilo kilo.65.00 - —
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.08 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml, fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.00 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine 97%, 450-lb dms. lb 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd E. lb 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¼- .27
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb.17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works lb.10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.46.50 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton. 4.969 - 5.368
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.849 - 5.858
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 6.429 6.438
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 7.329 - 7.338
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis short-ton. 8.219 8.228
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at 2.52 per bbl. and labor at $1.64.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 —
80% cbys. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 7.85 —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 —
NF 85% cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 .57
White (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt equald, lb. .19 —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1-000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - .48
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- .49
tanks, same basis lb. .43 - .46
b-Picoline, 98% dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., t.o.b., works lb. 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l., same basis lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb. .50 - —
Pigment green B, kgs lb. 1.55 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 5.15
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .62 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist. dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Piperazine anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.33 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms. 1,000 lbs or more, frt alld lb. 1.29 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .93 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. 1.11 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., 5 dms. or more, l.c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
1-4 dms., same basis lb. 2.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. 2.55 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E. lb. 4.50 5.05

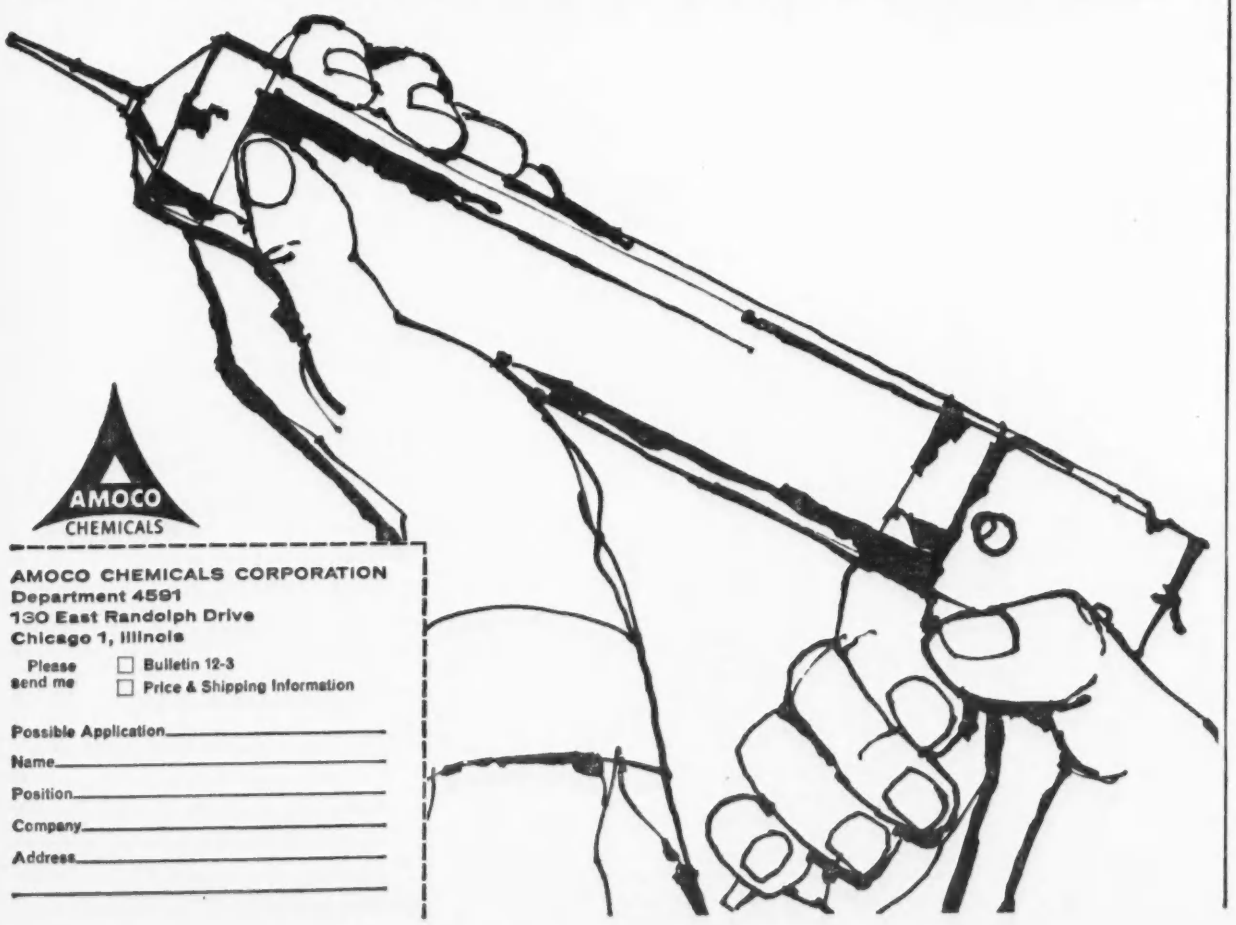
PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Platinum metal, works oz.81.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb.12.50 -15.50
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .23
Polymyxin, bots., bulk., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .23½- .26
Nubs, bgs. lb. .28 .44
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .11 - —

AMOCO INDOPOL POLYBUTENES
FOR CAULKING COMPOUNDS

INDOPOL POLYBUTENES GIVE CAULKS PERMANENT FLEXIBILITY, CRACK AND SHRINK RESISTANCE, IMPROVED ADHESION. INFORMATION ON CAULK FORMULATIONS USING INDOPOL POLYBUTENES AVAILABLE IN BULLETIN 12-3. ASK YOUR AMOCO CHEMICALS REPRESENTATIVE.



AMOCO CHEMICALS

AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Department 4591
130 East Randolph Drive
Chicago 1, Illinois

Please send me ☐ Bulletin 12-3 ☐ Price & Shipping Information

Possible Application_____
Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
Address_____

Potash, caustic, lq., 45% basis,
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —

Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .31 - —

Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —

Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .19¾

Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.

Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb bgs. 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —

Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb 16.00 - 22.00

Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots

Potassium bromate, 200-lb. dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .49 - —

Potassium bromide, USP gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40

Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .22 - .24
Dom. tech. powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom. calcinated, bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom. hydrated 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —

Potassium chlorate cryst. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14½
Powd. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼ - —
NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 16¾ - —
NF, gran., 25-lb metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF powd. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more works lb. .17¼ - —

Potassium chloride indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. 33.00 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26

Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate)

Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51

Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd. 250-lb dms. same basis. lb. .46 - —

Potassium cyanide dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½ - —
dms., 2,000-19,999 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½

Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).

Potassium ferricyanide dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .65 - —

Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½ - —
dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - —

Potassium fluoborate fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —

Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .36 - .37

Potassium gluconate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.67 - —

Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 - 2.30

Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).

Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb .33½ - .38

Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —

Potassium iodide, USP cryst., gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.55 - —

Potassium manure salt, min. 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .17 - .1765

Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms., lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms lb. .27 - —

Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton 26.00 - 27.20
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .38 - .40
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton 27.80 - 29.00

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1961.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 - 19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 - 12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 13.00

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm. f.o.b works E lb. .32 - —

Potassium pentaborate, gran. dms., c.l. works ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 17.48 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 18.73 - —

Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .19 - .20

Potassium permanganate, comi., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP dms. works lb. .29 - .35

Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .1475 - .1575

Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)

Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide)

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs 6.15 - —
40.5° Be 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 - 18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ - .10

Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. lb. .859 - .921

Potassium sulfate, min. 50% K_2O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .65½ - .67½

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1961.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate NF VII, cryst., dms., lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., 400-lb. dm lb. .18 - —
NF VII, powd., 400-lb dm lb. .17 - —

Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).

Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 .79

Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½ - —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾ - —

Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —

Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., works E lb. .42½ - —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½ - —

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40

Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55

Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices.

Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.

Procaine hydrochloride, USP antibiotic grade, dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.10 - 2.23
USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
dms., 500 lbs lb 2.45 - —
dms., 100 lbs lb 2.50 —

Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.

Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.

Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 - 27.00

b-Propriolactone, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —

Propionic acid syn., pure, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20¾ - —

n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —

n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 .15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - .16⅛
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ .12½

n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. 3.90 4.40

n-Propyl-p-hyroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40

Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30

n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.24 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 —

n-Propylene dichloride, consumers', dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .0845 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0935 —
tanks same basis lb. .07 —
higher same basis

Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c.

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —

Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —

Propylene oxide dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14½ - —

Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .42 .45
Blonde bgs. lb. .18 .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .45 - .48

Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜ - .04⅛
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs, ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. 60.00 —
fine, bgs. ton. 60.00 - 70.00

sealing your product's future

A tiny jet of sealing compound precedes the mechanism that locks the drum head to the barrel. The operation takes a few seconds on an automatic machine . . . but it's an important part of the care that goes into a Southern States drum. The sealing compound means that the future contents of this drum . . . your product . . . will be safe from leaks.

We supply drums quickly . . . we line them to your specifications . . . and we make them so that you're sure of your product's future. Call us today.

SOUTHERN STATES CONTAINERS
DIVISION OF REYNOLDS ALUMINUM SUPPLY COMPANY
2830 Fifth Avenue North FAirfax 2-5461 Birmingham, Alabama

Pumpkin Seed—Silica

Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .36
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works, gal. 9.60 - 9.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 45.90 - 46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 - 11.35
purif, 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 - 11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .76 - .76½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .71 - —
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 95.00 - 100.00
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).

Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 3.50 - —
Pyrogallol, NF, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .78½- —
Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3750- —
Quinine bisulfate USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .28 - —
Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3650- —
Quinine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3150- —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt paste, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld, 100% basis ..lb. 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. ..... lb. .19 - .19½
tanks ..... lb. .17½- —
Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs, works lb. 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

RED PIGMENTS

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

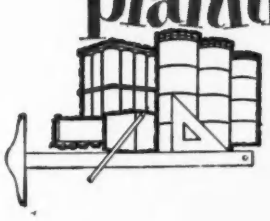
Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red toner, Lake C, alizanine, bbls., works lb. 1.30 - —
Reserpine, cryst. bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 77½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .78½- —
Resorcinol in dms., lc. per lb more.
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
USP, powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 42.00 - 51.00
Synthetic ..... lb. 14.00 - 16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. ... lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —
Riboflavin-5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms. kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 104.70 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., t.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate)
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots lb. 1,152.00 - —
Turkish, bots., otto ..... lb. 600.00 - 700.00
absolute ..... lb. 145.00 - —
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. ..... lb. .80 - .95
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works unit-lb. .10½- —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .10½- —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ... lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .155 - —
Rue oil, bots ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 11.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots ..... kilo. 11.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo. 13.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .24 - —

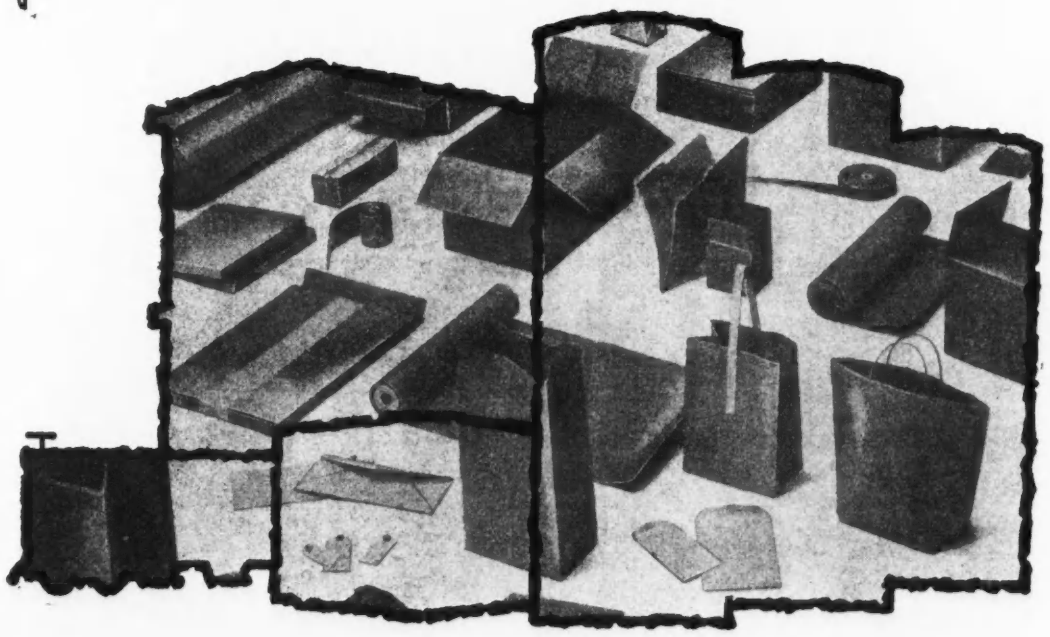
S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots ... lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.60 - —
USP, powd., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.65 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.53 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.63 - —
Safflower oil, dms., New York ... lb. .2070- .22
tanks, Atl. coast ..... lb. .1870- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 19.50 - —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .65 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. ..... lb. .15 - —
Italian, cns. ..... lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots ..... lb. 12.00 - 15.00
Dalmatian, cns ..... lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Spanish cns ..... lb 1.25 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
fib. dms. l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .44¼- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .51¾- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .54¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .53¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .56¾- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .58¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .61¾- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs., lb. .55 .66
powd. fib. dms ..... lb. 75 76
Sandalwood oil, cns ..... lb. 26.00 - 30.00
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 —
lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms ..... lb. .45 - —
Nat., dom., dms ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd. bgs. frt. alld. 100% basis, lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, 10 oz. lots, bots oz. 13.50 - —
Sebacic acid, CP bgs., c.l., works, lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs. c.l., works .. lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots ... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 6.50 - —
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .20 - .22
siftings ..... lb. 16 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. ..... lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls ..... lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls ..... lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .37 - .38
Sesame seed Colombian, bgs ... lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs ..... lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs ..... lb. .21 - —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .15 - —
Salvadorian, Nat. bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .22 - .99½
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .46 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .47 - —
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd, ogs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .34 .37
superfine, bgs. 10-bg. lots lb. .32 .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. works, ex whse. ton 45.00 - 55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton 20.00 - —

WEST END

advance planning OF EXPANDED SALT CAKE PRODUCTION ANTICIPATES INDUSTRY'S GROWING NEEDS





WEST END demonstrates its complete reliability as a major source by the continuing enlargement of its production facilities devoted to the manufacture of highest quality salt cake as a prime product. Independent of other product production and located at the site of vast natural raw material supply, West End is solidly qualified to handle the complete requirements of customers dependably, economically and efficiently.

Stauffer CHEMICALS

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY • DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

636 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA • PLANT: WESTEND, CALIFORNIA

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .91⅝- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾-
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 4,000 oz., f.o.b. works oz. .67¼- —
bots., 250-500 oz., same basis. oz. 67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, 16-oz. bots oz. 1.46 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb.40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .40 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .25 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l., stock pts.
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
100 lbs. 3.95 4.72
Soda caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq. 50% sellers tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50% rayon type, sellers tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 3.00
Liq. 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq. 73% rayon type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 3.10
solid 76% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.80 - —
Soda sal conc. bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate annyd., bgs., c.l., divd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF 60% gran. dms. c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom. 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate bgs. c.l. divd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs. l.c.l. divd. E lb. .29 —
Sodium arsenate 60% arsenic pentoxide, 200 lb. dm. less than ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .24 - —
ton lots or more, same basis. lb. .23¼- —
Sodium arsenite, 94% soluble pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, 100-lb dms., ton lots or more, f.o.b., works lb. .18½- —
1,600-1,900 dms., same basis lb. .19 - —
100-500 dms., same basis lb. .20 - —
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 100-kilos., dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 6.35 - —
less than 100-kilos kilo. 6.60 - —
Sodium benzoate tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bgs l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.85
USP powd., bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms ¾c. per lb higher
Sodium bifluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate bulk c.l. works, 100 lbs. 2.00 —
dms c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
dms. l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls. l.c.l works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride powd., dms., c.l., works lb. 8.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.11.75 -14.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH, 100% basis, dms., works lb. 7.50 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide USP, gran. dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 3.10 —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 —
dms l.c.l. works lb. 09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms. 20-dm lots or more, works lb. .66 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib dms l.c.l. works lb. .15¼- .16¼
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate anhyd., 200-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII gran. bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV gran. bgs., c.l., same basis lb .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c higher.
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .90 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., works, 20,000-lb lots lb. .176 - —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb lots lb. .188 - —
dms. same basis, 1,000 to 4,900-lb lots lb. .198 - —
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm. f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —

Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. 18¾- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14¼- —
Sodium fluoride white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1463- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .64 - —
Tech. bgs., c.l. t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b shipping point. lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs. same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs or more, same basis lb .95 —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. 23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —

Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb .23½- .25
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. .99 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.13 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .20½- —
dms., t.t.l., divd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.30 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 9.61 -11.61
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. ton 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.14.83 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs.16.08 -18.08
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l., works. lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —

Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b shipping pt 100 lbs.11 10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11 85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11 70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12 45 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.80 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.30 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.02 - 1.21
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .84 - .86
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.40 - —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms. lb. .55 - .56

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A new stirring of fundamental research into glass promises new directions of growth for this 5,000-year-old material. Now produced by the millions of tons, glass depends more and more on the chemist's skill to improve the art. Glass has been tempered for strength; compounded with half the earth's elements for beauty and optical clarity; leached to its skeleton and then fused to new heights of heat resistance for rocket nose cones. Columbia-Southern soda ash is one of the basic tools of the glassmaker in his daily task of making stubborn silica yield to high production rates and new techniques. The perennial uniformity of this product in huge quantities helps explain its choice by leading glassmakers. Other Columbia-Southern Chemicals . . . chlorine, caustic soda, ammonia, and compounds of barium, chromium and sulfur . . . are at the heart of chemical growth in major industries from textiles to titanium. Perhaps they may open some new windows to *your* future.

columbia | southern chemicals
CHEMICAL DIVISION
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA

Sodium Orthosilicate—Soybean Oil

Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.12.35 - —
99% bgs., works 100 lbs.15.40 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentaharbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E. of Miss lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.50 - 9.55
Dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.90

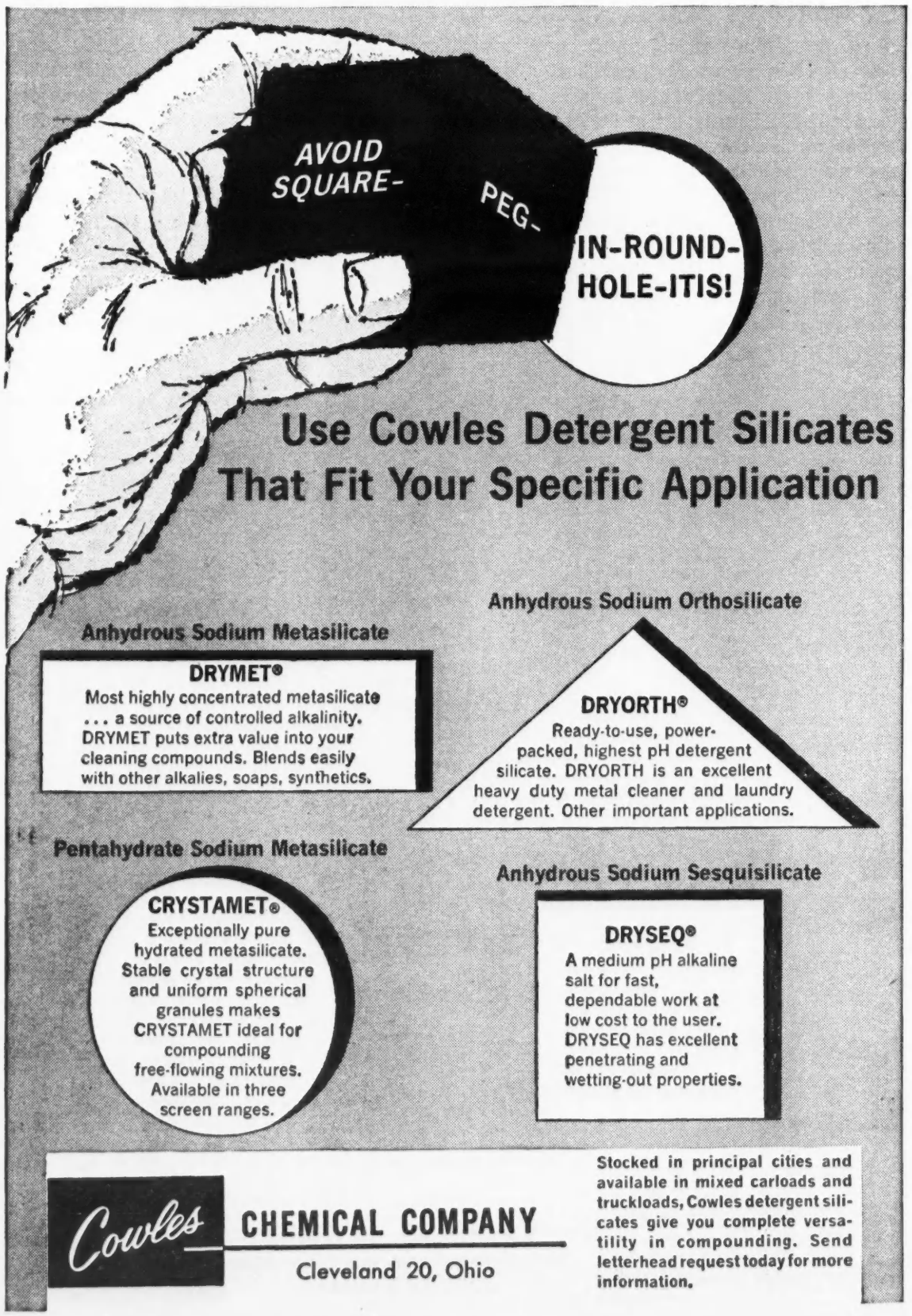
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Monobasic, anhyd bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 -10.15
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.60 -10.20
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium phosphate, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies, lb. .37 - —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - —
Sodium salicylate USP dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½ - —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. .81½ - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms. c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms. 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be., 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., 1:29.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1.3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .068 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .726 - .778
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.56.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
USP. cryst., fib dms. lb. .17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ - —
Liq. 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .05½ - —
Sodium thiocyanate, purified, cryst., 250-lb dms. lb. .90 - —
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .367 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .387 - —
Sodium thiosulfate NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½ - —
Tech., anhyd. 100-lb bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb bgs. l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
photograde, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775 - —
64-lb. bgs. l.c.l. t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815 - —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .14¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½ - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bulk, hopper cars, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.35 - —
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.32 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Petroleum, straight, aromatic, 310°-360F. b.r., 14°-16°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .29 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355°-420°F. b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .30 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 - —
Partial aromatic, 211°-265°F b.r., 31°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
286°-340°F. b.r., 22°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —
319°-380°F. b.r., 27° C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .27 - —
322-395 F b.r., 28°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .28 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½ - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35½ - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38½ - .40½
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16¼ - —
cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
dms., 10,000 to 20,000 lb. lots, works lb. .40½ - —
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23¼ - .23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - .29½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton.66.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .10½ - Nom.
Foots, soapstock acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .07½ - —
Alkali, refd., dms. lb. .1518- .1543
tanks lb. .1318- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1468- .1493
tanks lb. .1268- —
Salad, refd., dms. lb. .1510- .1535
tanks lb. .1310- —



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Stocked in principal cities and available in mixed carloads and truckloads, Cowles detergent silicates give you complete versatility in compounding. Send letterhead request today for more information.

Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.,			
	lb.	.16¾ -	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼ -	—
S. D., dms	lb.	.15½ -	.18
tanks	lb.	.13 -	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more	oz.	.80 -	—
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls	lb	75 -	—
Spearmint oil, NF, dms.	lb.	4.50 -	—
Sperm oil, bleached winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1750-	.1850
tanks	lb.	.1550-	—
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1650-	.1750
tanks	lb.	.1450-	—
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Cakes, cs.	lb.	.33 -	.34
Spruce oil, cns., dms.	lb	2.10	3.55
Squill, white, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.18
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17 -	.20
St. John's bread edible bls.	lb.	.17 -	—
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.883 -	.903
Stannous oxide, dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.636 -	1.766
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms.	lb.	1.009 -	1.354
Stannous sulfate, works	lb.	1.208 -	1.228
Star root (see Helonias root)			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)			
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb.	.60	.61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs.	lb.	.17¼ -	.19¾
Single-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.16¾ -	.19¼
Triple-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.19 -	.21½
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18 -	—
tanks, Houston	gal.	.1475-	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.16½ -	.18
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.03 -	—
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., gran., 150-lb dm., frt. equald	lb.	1.00 -	—
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35 -	—
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37 -	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19 -	—
Strontium chromate fib dms. dlvd.	lb.	.48 -	—
Strontium iodide jars, 25-lb tots	lb.	3.57 -	—
Strontium nitrate bgs. c.l. works.	100 lbs.	11.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00 -	—
Strontium salicylate NF, dms	lb.	1.83 -	—
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works.	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP)			
Strophanthin K bots	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Styrax gum USP cs	lb.	4.50	5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.13 -	—
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.11 -	—
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of benzene in the range of 31c. to 34c a gallon and petroleum refining labor.			
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.03	- 1.10
Succinic acid purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.62 -	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.63 -	.75
Succinic anhydride dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.51 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
Sucrose, refd. white bgs. refy. E.	lb.	.0940-	—
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½ -	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.35 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31 -	—
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35½ -	—
l.t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.37 -	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs. l.c.l., works	lb.	1.00 -	—
Sugar (see Sucrose).			
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works	lb.	.60 -	.65
80-lb ctns. spot	lb.	.65 -	.75
Sulfabenzamide, dms.	kilo.	8.80	- 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms.	kilo.	9.00	-10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP fib dms	kilo.	6.61	- 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	8.15	- 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.35	-24.45
USP, powd., dms.	kilo.	22.60	-23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	kilo.	24.80	-25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X dms	kilo.	5.50	6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.50	- —
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80	25.90
Sulfamethazine USP XV, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	19.65	-20.75
USP XV, powd., dms.	kilo.	18.75	-19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst, dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50	18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works.	100 lbs.	14.75	- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.25	-17.25
Sulfanilamide NF reg., 1,000 lb., fib. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.75	- —
NF, reg., smaller lots, fib. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.80	- —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	kilo.	16.28	- —
Sulfanilic acid, tech. dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	- —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins	kilo.	15.45	-16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	kilo.	16.55	-17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	6.25	6.90
NF X, powd. dms.	kilo.	5.50	6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.35	- —
Sulfur, comi. flour, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs	2.60	- —
Sulfur crude, dom. bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines	long-ton.	23.50	- —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports.	long-ton.	25.00	- —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton.	25.00	- —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower			
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton.	24.00	- —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.			
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.65	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	7.00	- —
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25	- —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.95	- —
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25	- —
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.70	- —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, comi., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.70	- —
98-100%, pashing through mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.55	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
Sulfur, refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.90	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.05	- —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.75	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.05½ -	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04½ -	—
Sulfur dioxide, liq., comi., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10 -	.13
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045 -	—
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.33 -	—
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.05½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04½ -	—
Sulfuric acid, 50° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30 -	—
tanks, works	ton.	18.60 -	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.55 -	3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35 -	—
98%, tanks, works, East	ton.	23.50 -	—
99%, tanks, works, East	ton.	23.70 -	—
100%, tanks, works, East	ton.	23.95 -	—
Sulfuric acid, California works, tanks	ton.	26.45 -	—
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾ -	—
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼ -	.14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. al'd	lb.	.16¼ -	—
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾ -	.18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00 -	—
40%, tanks, works	ton.	29.00 -	—
65%, tanks works	ton.	39.50 -	—
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore	unit-ton.	.90 -	.93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.90 -	.93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla.	unit-ton.	1.00 -	—
bulk f.o.b. vessel at Fla	unit-ton.	1.05 -	—
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns	lb.	4.00 -	9.50
USP, southern, cns	lb.	2.00	3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.18 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25 -	—
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24 -	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	1.29 -	—
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York	ton.	28.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	-36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York	ton.	31.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	34.00 -	—
99.95X, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	38.00 -	—
625 mesh micronized, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	80.00 -	—
Dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	-39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00 -	—
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	-35.00
tanks, works	lb.	.02⅞ -	.03⅛
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.07¼ -	.07⅛
Acid, refined dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08¼ -	.10
tanks, works	lb.	.07½ -	.08⅛
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼ -	.09¾
tanks, works	lb.	.06 -	.08⅛
Tall oil fatty acids, less 2% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾ -	.11
tanks, works	lb.	.07¼ -	.09
2-6% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.08½ -	.09
tanks, works	lb.	.06½ -	.07
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.03⅛ -	.08⅛
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks,	lb.	.06 -	—
fancy, guaranteed, bulk, f.o.b. steamer	lb.	.05¾	Nom.
dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.07⅜	Nom.
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06⅜ -	—
No. 1, dlvd.	lb.	.05⅜ -	—
Prime, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05⅞ -	—
Special tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05⅜ -	—
Sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.08½ -	.09⅛
50%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.10½ -	.11
Tallow acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.15¾ -	.16⅛
tanks	lb.	.11¼ -	—
Hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	.16 -	.18⅛
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14 -	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks	lb.	.12½ -	—
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms	lb.	4.75	—
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk.	unit-ton.	4.75	- 5.00

"Why the enthusiasm? Because users of new, improved Varsol find that it keeps its long lasting sweetness after numerous processings or long storage periods. A unique hydrofining process, developed by Esso Research, makes possible this major solvent development. Quality controlled Varsol, like all Esso solvents, reaches your plant fresh, uniform and on schedule from modern, conveniently located storage terminals. For further information or expert technical assistance call your Esso Representative or write to us at 15 West 51st St., N.Y. 19, N.Y. (And tell 'em Nosey sent you!)" *Nosey*

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY Esso

Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 2.07
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.96 1.99
Tech., dms. lb 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms lb 6.60 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
basis gal. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53% dms c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid NF 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs. 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt, same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms lb. .70 —
Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .50 .60
Prime, dms lb .40 .50
Terpinyl acetate extra cns., dms lb. .64 .75
Prime, dms lb .53 .56
Terpinyl propionate dms lb. 1.65 1.70
Testosterone USP, bots gram No prices
Testosterone propionate USP, bots gram No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb 14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .22 .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms. frt equald lb. .75 —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .25½- —
dms., t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .26½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .27½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., t.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .28½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .26 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride dms., c.l. t.l. frt alld E lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l. same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms. 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 4.10 4.15
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms., 500-lbs. works lb 6.45 - —
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms., 500-lbs., works, lb 3.80 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt alld lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP fib. dms., frt alld kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib., dms., frt alld kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib dms. frt alld kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. 74 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. 76 - —
Thiophenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80% dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech, bgs, t.l. frt alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb 32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif. fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, dms., 25 kilos, works, kilo. 115.00 - —
Thyme leaves French, triple sifted extra, bgs lb 27 - —
Spanish, extra, bgs lb. 12 - —
triple sifted bgs lb 25 - —
Spanish, bgs lb .09 —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms... lb. 3.25 - 3.60
NF, white, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.95
Tech., white, cns lb. .80 - 1.10
Thymol, fib dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b works lb 2.45 —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. 100-lbs f.o.b. works lb 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.17 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide anatase ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 25½ —
bgs., t.c.l. dlvd. lb 26½ —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb 25½ —
bgs., t.c.l. dlvd. lb 26½ —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton 180.00 —
Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton 205.00 —
bgs. ton lots same basis ton 215.00 —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium dioxide rutile, nonchalking, bgs. c.l. dlvd E lb 27½ —
bgs. t.c.l., dlvd E lb 28½ —
Titanium dioxide calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .09¾- —
bgs., t.c.l. works lb. 09¾ —
50% Ti O_2, high tinting, dms. c.l., lb. .14¾ —
dms. t.c.l. lb. 14¾ —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. 26 —
dms., t.c.l. works lb 27½ .29
tanks, works lb .20 —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 min., f.o.b. plant, frt. alld. E lb. .81 - —

Tobias acid, dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., 5,000 lbs.-19,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .81½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., less than 5,000 lbs., same basis lb. .84 - —
For west coast delivery add 2c. per lb.
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo. 109.00 —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 99.00 —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo. 90.00 —
25% dry. powd., bots kilo. 22.50 - 24.00
33% dry. powd., bots. kilo. 30.00 - 31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.55 —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 —

TOLUOL

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.00 - —
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .25½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b., f.o.b., frt equald gal. .25 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms. t.t.l. same basis lb .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l. frt alld lb .16 - —
1,000-lb or more, same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms. 2c per lb more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb .90 - —
dms. 125 lbs to t.l lb 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb .83 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb .30 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb .28 - —
p-Toluidine tech. flake, dms., frt. alld lb .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs, works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt alld lb 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, prime f.o.b., N.Y. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs., same basis lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns. oz. .42 —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l. t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms. t.c.l. t.t.l. works lb .28 —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons cs lb 4.10 4.20
No. 2, cs. lb 3.75 3.80
No. 3, cs. lb 3.40 3.65
USP powd., bbls. lb 1.05 1.15
Triacetin, dms c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35½- —
Triallylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .965 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld E of Denver, lb. .42½- —
non-ret dms. t.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .52½- —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms. c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin, dms t.c.l dlvd lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, tech., 300-lb. dms. c.l. f.o.b works lb .52 - —
USP, 100-lb dms. frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms c.l. frt alld E lb .15 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt alld E. lb .16 - —
tanks, frt alld E lb 13¼ —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .13¼ —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .12¼ —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms. c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .14 - .14½
tanks, dlvd lb. 11¼- —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l. frt equald lb. 65 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb 75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., non-ret. dms., 1 dm., frt. equald kilo. 3.10 - —
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Trideecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb .22 —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l. frt alld lb. .25½ —
dms. t.t.l. frt alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt alld lb .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .50 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼ —
non-ret dms. t.c.l., frt alld. E of Denver lb. .47¼ —
tanks frt alld E of Denver. lb. .43¾ —
Triethyl phosphate, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
tanks dlvd lb .38 —
Triethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
HP, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- .48¾
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .50¼
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¼- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks frt equald, 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
dms. t.c.l. frt equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
Trioxanes, pure, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .34 - —
bgs. t.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd E lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls. t.c.l. frt equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld E lb. .20½- —
dms. t.c.l. t.t.l. frt alld E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt alld E lb. .17½- —
tankwagon and compartmented, tankwagon, 1,000 gals., min. frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb. higher in west
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, dms., 1 kilo, works, kilo. 154.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., New York lo. .29½- .29¾
tanks, imported lb. .28 - .28¼
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .28 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd. 2.0-2.5 microns, dms works lb. 4.25 - —
Tungstic acid tech dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.25 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)
Turpentine oil NF cns., dms lb. .28 .50
Tuscan red, bbls frt equald lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .50 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .33½- .38
Jobbing types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - .19
Regular types, dry bbls, same basis lb. .25 - .40½
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W. of Rockies
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs. t.c.l. works lb. .07¾- .08
turkey-type, bgs. c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs. works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs. works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid 55-gal. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea 46% N, indust. bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 100.00 - —
Urea, feed grade, c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 95.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l. f.o.b. plant ton. 92.50 - —
Bulk, c.l., t.l., same basis ton. 86.50 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt equald ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. c.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms. t.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms. 1 kilo, works kilo. 37.00 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.38 - —
Vandyke brown, bbls, works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins... lb. 7.00 - 7.15
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 7.10 - 7.40
whole, tins lb. 7.40 - 7.80
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib dms., 2,000-lb lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
less than 2,000 lbs lb. 3.20 - 3.30
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs. works, lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 17.00 -17.25
Haitian, cns. lb. 12.00 -14.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb bbls. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb 5.55 —
Victoria blue toner bbls. prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1810- —
55-gal. dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .1950- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1560- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .1610- —
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech. dms., t.c.l. works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works, min frt equald E. lb. .0750- —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc hospitals bot 1.12 - —
bots 75cc hospitals bot 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms. works lb 1.35 - —
tanks works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., dest. frt. paid, Zone 1 lb. .16½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Vinyltoluene, tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Zone 2 prices are 1c. per lb. higher.
Zone 1 is East of Rockies, Zone 2 is West of Rockies.
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher
Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin A palmitate liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .09½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP cyanocobalamin) 1-50 grams vials, fine gram 45.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo, dms., gram. .57 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots. 1-5 kilo dms gram. .57 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram. 52.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 52.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cyanocobalamin, USP, with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo 52.00 - —
USP solution of cyanocobalamin (5,000 micrograms per cc.), 5-gram bots gram. 52.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate, NF adsorbed on resin 500-gram bots. 1-5 kilo dms. frt. alld gram. .57 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo. dms., frt. alld gram. .57 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione)
Vitamin K_1, 25-gram lots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl tone; (see Methyl violet toner)
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5% dms. 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms. 25-49 lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
dms. 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds., bbls lb. 1.95 - —

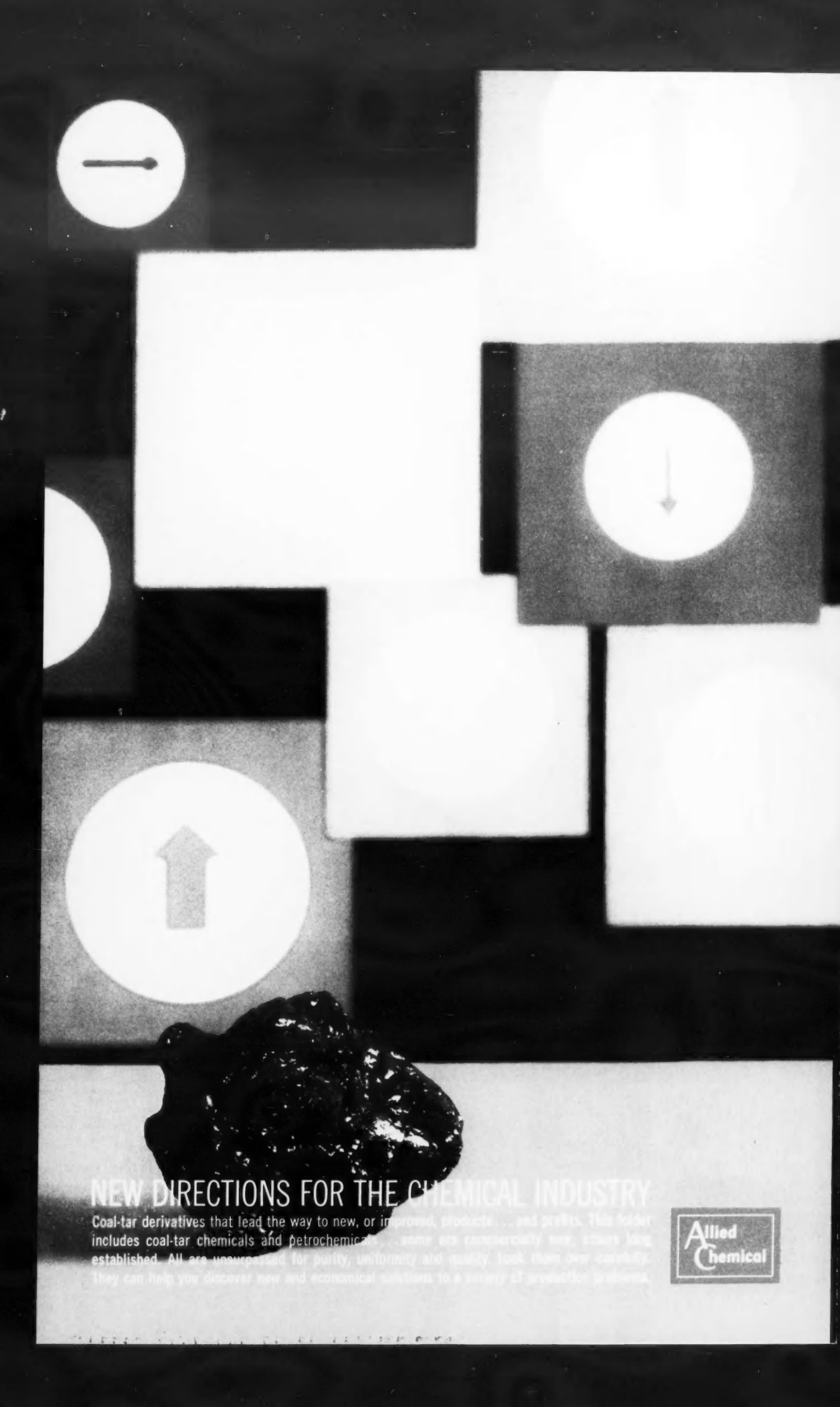
WAXES

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal dms. gal. 12.25 —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb 21 - .23
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 100 lbs. f.o.b works lb 5.50 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .22 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat. northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat. southern, cns lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch Hazel bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Wollastonite fine paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 41.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse ton. 51.00 - —
medium paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse ton. 39.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil)
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N.Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N.J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S.C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd gal. .27½- .29
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R.I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .28½- —
m-Xylene, 95% dms., c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif. lb. .21 - —
dms. t.c.l. f.o.b., Richmond, Calif. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .09 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .1645- —
Xylenol, cryst. 45°-47°C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
56°-58°C., m.p. dms. t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .33 - —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —


NEW DIRECTIONS FOR THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY
Coal-tar derivatives that lead the way to new, or improved, products . . . and profits. This folder includes coal-tar chemicals and petrochemicals . . . some are commercially new, others long established. All are unsurpassed for purity, uniformity and quality. Look them over carefully. They can help you discover new and economical solutions to a variety of production problems.
Allied Chemical

PHENOL USP (SYNTHETIC)

Only Plastics Division can supply you with every grade of Phenol . . . both synthetic and natural. Our synthetic Phenol . . . made to very exacting specifications . . . is right for all applications. In fact, it is one of the few Phenols pure enough for use in the production of Nylon 6! And when you order Plastics Division Phenol, you get more than a top-quality product. You get the absolute assurance of a regular supply . . . one that will satisfy your requirements throughout the years. Next day delivery in the East and Midwest can be depended on, too, for we now have storage facilities in Toledo, Ohio, as well as at our Philadelphia plant. Look to the natural Phenols to save you money—particularly in resins, lube oil extraction, and alkyd phenols. A highly versatile chemical, Phenol, is valuable in the manufacture of nylon and epoxy resins, medicinals, dyes, photographic developers, plasticizers, wood preservatives, weed killers, insecticides, and anti-oxidants.

TAR ACIDS

Our standardization methods insure regular shipments of the highest quality tar acids. We not only can give you the blend you need, but will be happy to help you solve any tar acid problems.

Phenols Synthetic & Natural
Technical Phenol (all grades)
Phenol-Cresol Mixes
Phenol-Cresylic Mixes

Cresols
Cresol, USP
Ortho Cresol (from 50% to 98+% purity)
Meta/Para Cresol
Resins Cresols
Special Cresol Fractions blended to order

Cresylic Acids
Specially blended mixtures of close-cut fractions
Special Engine Cleaning Grades

Xylenols
Metaxylenol—45°C., 56°C., and 61.2°C. Min. M.P.
Crude and Refined Grades
Special Fractions

A-C® POLYETHYLENE

Combine these unusual characteristics—high melting point, low melt viscosity, resistance to water and to most chemicals (at room temperature), compatibility with waxes and wax-like materials—and you get A-C Polyethylene, the coating that is exactly right for so many varied applications. **For paperboard coatings:** improves gloss and gloss retention, adds resistance to blocking and abrasion and to chemicals, increases tensile strength, frequently cuts down on wax consumption, can be run on conventional equipment. **For fabrics:** treatment with an A-C Polyethylene emulsion improves tear strength, abrasion resistance, crease recovery and resistance to needle cutting. **For blending:** can be used in polishes, candles, electrical insulations, rubber, and in many different operations. And new uses continue to be discovered every day. Looking for a chemically inert coating? One that is both tasteless and stable in the presence of organic liquids? A-C Polyethylene may solve your problems. Call us at any time for technical assistance.

ELASTEX® PLASTICIZERS

Each of Allied Chemical's plasticizers has special properties that can improve a variety of products. "Elastex" 90-P Plasticizer is a good example. It offers electrical insulation performance substantially equivalent to that of high quality DOP, plus superior retention of elongation after severe heat-aging. It is recommended for use in vinyl compounds for high temperature wire insulation. Why not look into the whole family of Elastex Plasticizers? Most likely one or another of them can improve the product you manufacture.

Dibutyl Phthalate*
Dimethyl Phthalate*
DCHP Plasticizer — Dicyclohexyl Phthalate
10-P Plasticizer*— (Diisooctyl Phthalate) (DIOP)
28-P Plasticizer*— Di-2-Ethylhexyl Phthalate (DOP)
18-P Plasticizer*— Isooctyl Isodecyl Phthalate
20-A Plasticizer*— Diisodecyl Adipate
40-P Plasticizer*— Butyl Isodecyl Phthalate
48-P Plasticizer*— Butyl Octyl Phthalate
50-B Plasticizer*— Butyl Cyclohexyl Phthalate
60-A Plasticizer*— Di2-Ethylhexyl Adipate
82-A Plasticizer — Normal Octyl—Normal Decyl Adipate
82-P Plasticizer*— Normal Octyl—Normal Decyl Phthalate
90-P Plasticizer*— Diisodecyl Phthalate
36-R Plasticizer — Medium molecular weight polymeric plasticizer
Plasticizer 136* — An aryl Alkyl hydrocarbon

*Available in Tank Cars or Trucks

ACETONE

When used in cellulose acetate and epoxy resins, acetone must be especially free from contaminants. That's why Plastics Division's super-pure acetone is preferred for these applications—and for use as a solvent, in many chemical extractions and syntheses, and as an intermediate in chemical and drug manufacture. Fast delivery by tank car from Philadelphia, or by tank truck from our supply depots in Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. Drum stocks at all of these points and at Charlotte, N. C.

INDUSTRIAL AROMATIC SOLVENTS

You can count on a stable supply of aromatic solvents from Allied Chemical— and they'll be of the highest reliability, too. For Allied played a pioneering role in standardizing testing methods and specifications for light oil distillates. If your plant is within 100 miles of one of our ten nation-wide tank wagon stations, you get prompt delivery by our own tank trucks. And from most of our stations, you can order acetones, glycols, and phthalate plasticizers for combination delivery with our aromatic solvents.

Benzol, Nitration
Benzol, Industrial Pure
Benzol, Industrial 90%
Benzene, Thiophene-free
Toluol, Nitration
Toluol, Industrial Pure
Xylol, Nitration
Xylol, Ten Degree
Xylol, Industrial
Hi-Flash Solvent
1320 Oil
Wire Enamel Solvent

Also available in Tank Cars.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE Low cost, ease of handling, versatility...these, along with the outstanding chemical and physical properties it imparts, are reasons behind the growing demand for phthalic anhydride. Now the laboratories of Allied Chemical add another: exceptional purity. The result? Significant improvement in quality for alkyd and polyester resins, plasticizers, fine chemical syntheses and dyes, pharmaceuticals, and many other products. Our conveniently located plants and warehouses assure fast, dependable delivery of phthalic anhydride in liquid and flake form. Technical assistance upon request.

NIACIN In pharmaceuticals, in animal and poultry feeds, in the enrichment of flour, Niacin plays an important role. Naturally these applications demand the highest purity—and Plastics Division Niacin satisfies that demand. It meets the highest USP standards of purity and is recommended for use in the blending of vitamin premixes. All grades, including feed grain Niacin of 50% to 80% purity, are available from our manufacturing plant in Philadelphia and our warehouses in Los Angeles and Chicago.

TAR BASES Possibilities for these versatile chemicals seem almost limitless. Already tar bases have found important application in such diverse fields as water repellents, antihistamines, and stabilizers for chlorinated solvents. So that you can explore their use in your industry, Plastics Division will be glad to send you samples and technical data.

OTHER CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS

ACETOPHENONE
ADIPID ACID
CUMENE
CUMYLPHENOL
CYCLOHEXANOL
CYCLOHEXANONE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLBENZENE
ETHYL GLYCOL
FLOTATION AGENTS
FUMARIC ACID
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE

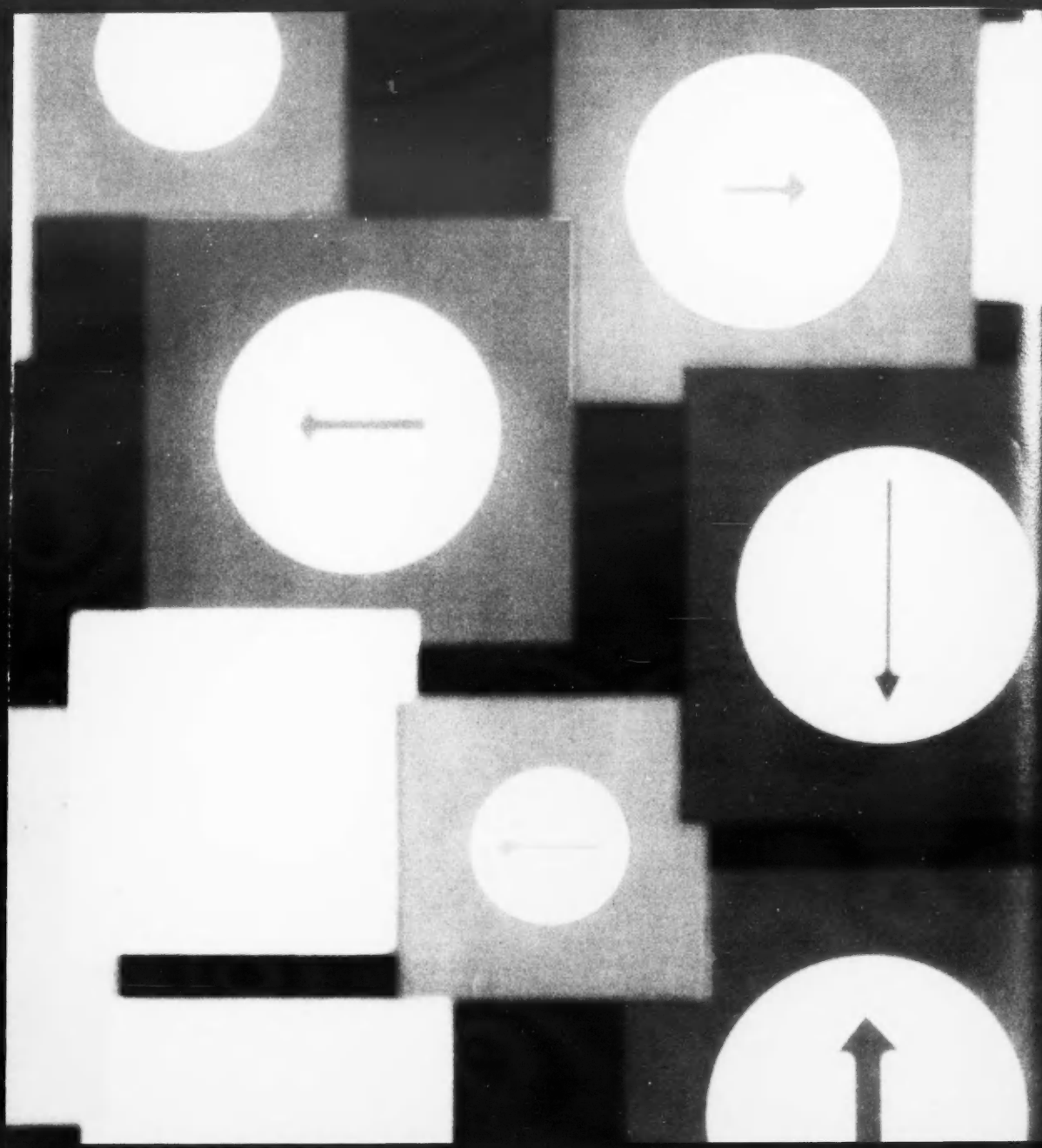
(continued below)

ALPHA-METHYLSTYRENE A low cost unsaturated aromatic monomer, our alpha-methylstyrene is produced by a cumene-phenol operation and is highly pure (99.5+%). It is used in styrenated alkyd resins...high-heat distortion polystyrene ...polyesters...the manufacture of cumylphenol...ion exchange resins...and polymeric plasticizers. Alpha-methylstyrene also co-polymerizes with a wide variety of unsaturated compounds, including butadiene, terpenes, acrylates, methacrylates and most vinyl monomers.

ANTHRACENE Recent studies have revealed new and important information about anthracene reactions. Did you know that Diels-Alder adducts are potentially useful as intermediates for plasticizers, adhesives, tanning agents, synthetic dyestuffs, and synthetic beater sizes for paper? Or that Friedel-Crafts reactions with olefins provide resins and pour-point depressors for lubricating oils? Well, these are just a few of the many anthracene reactions that lead to commercially valuable products. Also, anthracene is photoconductive and reacts photochemically. (And our anthracene is 90-95% pure.)

CUMAR® RESIN Because "Cumar" Resin ranks first in its field for purity and quality, it is well worth the little extra it costs. A versatile thermoplastic resin, it is available in nine separate grades. Most frequent applications: floor tile, aluminum paint, rubber products (both natural and synthetic), waterproofing materials and adhesives.

METHANOL
PICKLING INHIBITORS
RESIN **S** (A natural synthetic resin of high styrene content)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
TAR ACID-OILS
TAR DISTILLATES



EXPRESS TANK TRUCK DELIVERIES OF PLASTICIZERS

Efficient handling and shipping in modern stainless-steel tank trucks assure prompt delivery of all the pure, uncontaminated Plasticizers you need. For express tank truck deliveries, call the Plastics Division office nearest your plant:

Boston	DAvenport 2-7460	Indianapolis	CLifford 5-5443
Buffalo	TR 3-3600	Los Angeles	NEvada 6-2306
Chicago	MIchigan 2-1800	New York	HAnover 2-7300
Cleveland	HEnderson 2-2020	Newark	MItchell 2-0960
Detroit	Vinewood 2-2500	Philadelphia	JEfferson 3-3000
Houston	WAlnut 3-2871	St. Louis	PLainview 6-3404

FOR THE LATEST INFORMATION ON COAL-TAR CHEMICALS . . . WRITE US, AND WE WILL SEND YOU HELPFUL PRODUCT DATA ESPECIALLY COMPILED FOR YOUR INDUSTRY. IF YOU WOULD LIKE EXTRA COPIES OF THIS FOLDER, ASK FOR FORM P.D. 350.

Allied Chemical

BASIC TO AMERICA'S PROGRESS

PLASTICS DIVISION

40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y. • IN CANADA: ALLIED CHEMICAL CANADA, LTD., 1450 CITY COUNCILLORS ST., MONTREAL

Xylenol fraction, b.p. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.30	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.05	—
b.p. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	—
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.15	—
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.20	—
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—

XYLOL

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns.	lb.	2.15	3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP XV, Saccharomyces dlvd	lb.	.27	—
Yeast, primary, USP XV, 150 meg. B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
USP XV, 270 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	—
primary, USP, XV, 300 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	—
USP XV, 900 mcg, B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP dlvd	lb.	.18	—

YELLOW PIGMENTS

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Ylang Ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb.	7.00	22.00
extra, bots	lb.	24.00	33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.37	—
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, f.o.b. works	lb.	.41	.44
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.2950	—
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works	lb.	.25	—
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
NF, precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Tech., soln. 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.80	—
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.40	—
tanks, works 100 lbs.		5.15	—
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.70	—
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.20	—
Tech., gran., fib., dms., c.l., work 100 lbs.		11.45	—
fib. dms. t.c.l. works 100 lbs.		11.95	—
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust coml. bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
bbls., t.c.l., works	lb.	.17¼	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
dms. t.c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.11½	—
Prime western slabs, New York,	lb.	.12	—
Zinc naphthenate liq 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate, tech., flake, 100-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	—
300-lb. fib. dms, l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	—
300-lb. fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.12¼	—
bgs., t.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.13	—
bgs., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, f.o.b. works	lb.	.14	—
bgs., t.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., t.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis.	lb.	.14½	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.14½	—
bgs. t.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.14¼	—
red seal, bgs. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.14	—
Zinc oxide, French process, white seal, bgs., t.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15	—
bgs. t.c.l. smaller lots same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Zinc oxide, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	—
bgs., t.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
Zinc oxide, USP, 50 lb.-dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	—
50 lb.-dms., t.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
50 lb.-dms., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.45	.46
NF, powd. dms.	lb.	.48	.49
Zinc resinate precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.45	—
Zinc silicofluoride dms. works	lb.	12½	.14
Zinc stearate, USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41	—
	lb.	.41	—
ctns., t.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs. c.l. dlvd.E	100 lbs.	8.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.00	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c higher			
Zinc sulfide pure bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate 75-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b. works	lb	2.04	—
Zinc, yellow (see Zinc chromate)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26	—
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	—
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04⅛	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅛	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd. electronic grade, dms., works	lb.	14.00	15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs. works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.48½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63½	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.64	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.66	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.37½	—

LPG Acquisitions Prompt Action Against Suburban Gas

Department of Justice has charged Suburban Gas of Pomona, Calif., with violation of the anti-merger law for its acquisition of fifty-nine liquefied petroleum gas companies since 1948, when it was incorporated.

In addition to Calor Gas Company of Fresno, Calif., a former competitor acquired by Suburban in May, 1960, the civil complaint filed in the federal court in Los Angeles also involves twenty-six retail plants in Oregon, twenty in Washington and nine in Arizona.

The department asked the court to order divestiture of Calor Gas and such other acquisitions "as may be necessary to restore effective competition."

Pollution Bill (HR 6441)

—Continued from page 4

posal plants and extends the federal control of pollution to navigable and coastal state waters upon request from a governor.

The ceiling on government contributions to individual projects is raised to $600,000 from the present level of $250,000 and in cases where several communities plan to build treatment plants the government can extend aid up to $2.4 million.

United-Heckathorn Changes Hands and Corporate Name

United-Heckathorn has changed hands and its corporate name.

Michael Grayson of Beverly Hills has bought into the Richmond, Calif., chemical manufacturer, merging his electronics and real estate businesses into the firm in the process.

To more accurately reflect its new corporate makeup, the company's name has been changed to United Chemetrics.

Mr. Grayson has become controlling stockholder and board chairman of United Chemetrics. E. S. Heckathorn and L. R. Moretti, major stockholders of United-Heckathorn, have resigned as officers and directors and their stock has been bought by the company.

At the same time, the company has sold off its fertilizer and airplane divisions and now plans to consolidate and expand its pesticides business in the west.

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Business and Goverment

More and better understanding on both sides between business and government was urged by the president of one of the major petroleum corporations in an address to the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce June 28.

The need for such understanding was most emphatically made clear about a week later, when the executives of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce, rebelling against government control practices, told President Kennedy that they would urge their colleagues to sever the group's twenty-eight-year connection with the department and operate as a private independent organization "for the purpose of broadening the base of its advisory activities to include all areas of government requesting its services."

A few days later, the department notified the council in a brief letter to each of its individual members that, if the proposed plan was carried out, it would be replaced by another group, assumably officially selected.

The lack of mutual and reciprocal understanding—or regard—was reflected in the objections by the Secretary of Commerce to the council's secrecy, its alleged exclusion of representatives of small business from its roster—and its choosing of "luxury resorts" as the places for its meetings. There were also charges that it refused to conform to Department of Justice regulations which apply to all advisory organizations.

On the other side, there had long been a smoldering of opposition to what some of the council's top-echelon members looked upon as a purpose of the Secretary of Commerce to make the group more political.

In official circles, the reactions to the BAC move have run far and wide. Some said that it never would be missed. For one thing, it would be replaced on a satisfactory basis; and for the reason that there are other groups, most of them, such as the National Association of Manufacturers and the US Chamber of Commerce—the assumption apparently being that they would not follow the "deserting" business leaders—not having any governmental status, from which adequate satisfactory advice can be got readily.

Government needs the advice and assistance of business. Business has many needs for similar service from government. If both are to be satisfactorily served, through existing organizations or agencies, it is fundamentally essential that their relations be based upon and directed with fully satisfactory understanding on both sides.

More Kefauvering

All that was said here last week concerning Kefauver goes most pertinently for what is needed to be said—and done— with reference to the second act of the Tennessee senator's drug-busting melodrama, so provokingly set forth last week beginning on page 3.

The drug-buster may not have got the publicity on his first act which he expected in the metropolitan newspapers. But, there is more than a little reason to believe that he did pretty well in the grassroot and cornfield sectors, where the response of the public to such "inspiration" is far broader and louder than is that in the crowded city areas where there is so much of more local interest to be read in the papers.

Those who do read the editorial articles in the city papers are going to have something to think seriously about when they see what the New York *Herald Tribune* had to say about "AMA poses a problem; How should drugs be controlled?" The article does not support the Kefauver control proposal; but it does cite several instances which make this statement quite pertinent, especially to anyone who has read what was said in OPD last week.

"When questions arise concerning relations between the government and the physicians, it is often difficult to be sure that AMA is not allowing zeal to outrun discretion. This is certainly true with respect to Sen. Kefauver's bill for the further regulation of drugs . . . A spokesman for the AMA has used arguments that would have applied almost equally forcibly to the original pure food and drug act half a century ago."

Insofar as any sector of the drug industry, trade or profession is concerned, the American Medical Association did not do a good job of testifying at the Kefauver hearing. And that applies equally with relation to the Food & Drug Administration, the Public Health Service and the Department of Health, Education & Welfare.

Chemical Possibilities

Because his foreign-aid projects have not had free and fair sailing through congressional channels, President Kennedy has asked the people of the United States to support them because they are necessary for the maintenance of this country's stature in world affairs. But, it is not logically to be expected that he will get a satisfactory response, and it is not likely that many of those who do go along with what he desires will be able to win their congressmen over to his side.

When it comes to spending their money for somebody else, the people go along with the views expressed about a fortnight ago by a Republican senator on the "alarming manner in which the size and cost of the federal bureaucracy have been expanding under the Kennedy administration"—to a federal debt of almost 300 billion dollars—a figure, of which 99 percent of the people have nothing approaching a clear concept.

There is nothing chemical about that —except what it means in taxes for the industry, its members and the individual chemist. But, there are chemical possibilities in the program of international cooperation in scientific research to help newly-developing countries solve their technical and economic problems, recently recommended at Stanford Research Institute. The objective is commendable, and so are the suggested major approaches.

But, the operation should not be based upon political relations or directed by the proposed federal office of research and development. The researching and development should be done by private enterprise on the basis of commercial, social and cultural relations, with the chemical industry and profession in the lead, because they can and will find much that is useful in the mineral and vegetable natural resources in all sectors of the earth.

Washington Talks It Over

The Farmer's Meat May Be the Chemical Man's Poison; That's the Way the Kennedy Administration's Farm Bill Seems Likely to Stack Up in the Final Analysis.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

The greatly modified version of the Kennedy administration's farm bill, now making its torturous way through congress, may in the end prove beneficial to the farmers, although it appears likely to be anything but that to some sectors of the chemical industry.

For example, industrial consumers of the mint oils—peppermint and spearmint —may be facing some new arguments from the growers of these crops as to why they should not get better prices for their output.

The fertilizer and pesticide people, on the other hand, are likely to find the going a bit rougher by the reduced acreages the new law contemplates, which means that these industries are going to have to work harder to keep up the volume of sales they have enjoyed in the past.

The bill is essentially a measure to raise prices for the farmer for the output of his labors by closer regulation of the marketing of the crops and by cutting back on the acreages that have produced surpluses year after year.

Producers of peppermint, spearmint, beeswax and tung nuts, among a number of other minor crops, will have the opportunity under the law to work out marketing agreements covering their crops aimed at bringing about better prices.

These marketing orders, which must be approved by a majority of the producers of the commodity affected, do not directly limit either the production or a commodity or the amount that actually can be sold.

But they do seek to control the quality of the crop and through this means can effectively limit the volume of a havest that is put on the market, and thus its price.

Agricultural strategists hope to make big use of these orders if they can get the majority of the growers to give their consent in a referendum.

What may hurt the fertilizer and pesticide industries most is the reduction in wheat acreage contemplated by the new law. The department is aiming at a cutback in the neighborhood of 40 percent.

This means these two industries have a selling job ahead to get farmers to increase the use of the two chemical products on that 60 percent of acreage remaining in cultivation.

Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, national convention, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., September 27-29.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Chicago, September 3-8.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 23-24.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, national meeting, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 24-27.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Pick-Congress hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Palmer House and Conrad Hilton and Congress hotels, Chicago, November 13-15.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Claypool hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., August 28-29.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 26-28.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., September 13-15.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 26-28.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 30-November 1.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Mont Tremblant Lodge, Mont Tremblant, Quebec, September 18-20.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, November 27-December 1.

Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties Association, annual meeting and conference, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., October 30-November 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-12; Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, November 28-December 1.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, fall meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, October 18-19.

Drug,Chemical & Allied Trades Association, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 14-17.

Electrochemical Society, Statler Hilton hotel, Detroit, Mich., October 1-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 24-27.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., November 2-4.

Gordon Research Conferences, elastomers, Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.; radiation chemistry, New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H.; organic coatings, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H.; microbiological deterioration, Tilton School, Tilton, N. H., July 10-14.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 25-26.

International Congress on Pure & Applied Chemistry, Montreal, Canada, August 6-12.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., October 29-November 1

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Fontainebleau hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., October 1-5.

National Chemical Exposition, sponsored by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, International Amphitheater, Chicago, September 5-8.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., October 30-November 1.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 13-15.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual meeting, Americana hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla., October 14-19.

Packaging Institute, national packaging forum, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 18-20.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern regional meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 11-12.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual seminar, Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York, September 26-27; annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, November 28.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual New England Section conference, Wentworth - by - the - Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 12-13.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 12.

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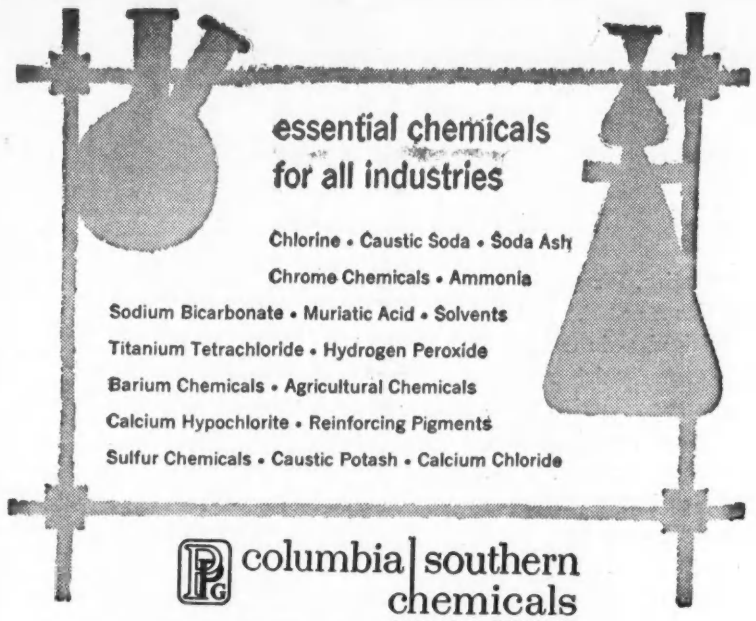
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Heavy Chemicals

HF Producers Fear Oversupply As Start-Up of New Plant Nears

With the recent $2 price reduction and imminent start-up of a new 11,000-ton-a-year plant in New Jersey, the problem of too much open-market hydrofluoric acid is being seriously examined by the trade these days. Here are some of the questions being asked: Will Atomic Energy Commission, a notoriously capricious consumer, be stepping up its HF requirements for uranium tetrafloride and hexafluoride production? Do any of the remaining open-market outlets — stainless steel, alkylation, glass and metal treating—represent strong growth possibilities? Will there be further pressure on HF prices?

A spokesman for one producer says flatly that there's already too much open-market HF and that the prospects for absorbing 11,000 additional tons are dim. He estimates that non-captive demand for HF amounts at the most to 40,000 tons a year and that AEC, whose potential needs are top secret for security reasons, probably accounts for half of this.

Thus, like the ten little Indians, the market for non-captive HF dwindles. If these estimates are correct, open-market commercial outlets for HF amount to only 20,000 tons a year.

How much capacity is already pressing on this market? The source cited above can't say, since producers do not break down their production into captive and open-market categories.

But he points out that while HF expansion in recent years has been geared to captive uses—mainly fluorocarbons—much of the new production has spilled into the open market.

He estimates total HF capacity (excluding aluminum producers who do not report it) at 140,000 tons a year, against consumption of 115,000 to 125,000 tons.

Whether from captive or open market operations, this excess capacity of 15,000 to 25,000 tons represents material that would be sold if the demand was there.

Though both stainless steel and alkylation have become fast-growing HF outlets, current HF capacity is believed already ample to take care of anticipated growth during the next few years.

Use of HF in glass and metal treating outlets is rated comparatively static, with growth prospects linked to the population increase.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Mercury, $3 per flk.
Sodium Borohydride, $6.50 to $12 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 15, 1960
106.85	106.87	106.81	106.88

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Boric—Based on sales during the late spring season and current inquiry, one source close to the market predicts a strong second half for boric acid. The upturn, he says, should be sharp enough to offset the early 1961 slump, permitting a net gain over 1960 sales.

Right now the market continues in its summer doldrums, but shipments will soon be resumed. Although many consuming plants here in the East are closed through July, sales and shipments normally begin by mid-month to synchronize with August 1 re-openings.

Prices are expected to hold at current levels through the balance of the year. Bulk prices were last advanced in mid-1959, while ex-warehouse quotations were raised January 1 of this year.

Hydrochloric — Most markets remain bogged down either by plant vacation shutdowns or sharply reduced requirements. Steel is in the latter category.

Sulfuric—Steel production during the week ended July 8 totaled 1,779,000 tons, down sharply from the previous week's 1,925,000 tons, reflecting the normal summer slowdown.

During the year to date, steel mills have turned out 46,850,000 net tons of steel, as compared with 61,589,000 tons in the same period of 1960.

Bases and Salts

Beryllium Oxide—A new chemical method for extracting beryllium oxide from the ores of the Spors and Topaz mountains in Utah promises to make use of substantial quantities of sulfuric acid. The process, now in the pilot stage at Delta, Utah, reportedly requires one-half ton of sulfuric acid for each ton of ore processed.

To obtain the required acid, the company plans to lease land to an outside contractor for construction of a sulfuric unit, providing water from its own well, and will then purchase the acid. A report on this development appears in the July issue of *Sulphur Institute News*.

Barium Chemicals—Production of primary barite totaled 770,968 tons in 1960, a decline of 11 percent from 1959, the Bureau of Mines reports. Sales of barium chemicals totaled 99,100 tons, up 4 percent from 98,670 in '59, Mines notes.

Nonferrous Metals

Mercury—Prices were jolted, off $3, as selling pressure developed while demand eased. New price range is $197 to $200 per flask, as to quantity.

Sodium Borohydride—Prices have been cut 50 percent to 60 percent with start up of a major new facility at Danvers, Mass. A new schedule, posted June 15, quotes sodium borohydride powder in carlots at $8 a pound, down from $19.90 a pound. Drum shipments now list at a range of $11.75 to $14, as to quantity.

Stabilized water solutions of borohy-

Inorganic Chemicals Output: April

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals in tons:

	April	March
Aluminum chloride, anhyd	1,758	2,053
liq. cryst	2,035	1,548
Aluminum sulfate, coml.	70,033	*77,900
iron-free	4,100	4,215
Calcium carbide	(NA)	(NA)
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas	37,296	39,026
solid	30,329	*30,096
Chloride gas	284,653	*373,823
Hydrochloric acid	76,716	74,855
Hydrofluoric acid	10,671	9,801
Hydrogen peroxide	2,726	2,759
Nitric acid	277,033	*295,406
Phosphoric acid	200,701	205,591
Phosphorus, elemental	37,249	37,808
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,975	2,254
Phosphorus trichloride	2,034	1,825
Potash, caustic, liq.	9,416	10,608
solid	1,622	1,627
Soda ash, syn., light	187,722	185,221
syn. dense	170,737	173,639
natural	(NA)	71,789
Soda, caustic, liquid	414,168	399,804
dry	41,214	42,050
Sodium bichromate and chromate	8,905	10,325
Sodium chlorate	8,523	8,857
Sodium hydrosulfite	2,461	2,415
Sodium metal	(NA)	(NA)
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	4,068	4,713
Ectra	6,948	7,102
Meta	†5,501	*5,641
Acid pyro	1,545	1,659
Tripoly	59,012	69,276
Sodium silicate	44,715	41,737
Sodium sulfate, anhyd	23,871	25,699
Glauber's salt	(NA)	5,855
Salt cake, crude	(NA)	67,449
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,540,834	1,562,807

(NA) Not available.
* Revised.
† Excludes data for government owned privately operated plants.

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Heavy Chemicals

dride, now appearings in OPD's price pages, have been reduced to $7.50 in tanks from $15. Drums are quoted at $11.50 to $13.00.

Zinc—The industry's supply position showed further improvement in June. From 213,054 tons at the beginning of the month, stocks declined to 207,820 tons at the close, according to this month's report from the American Zinc Institute.

Paper Production Lower

The American Paper & Pulp Association reported paper production for the week ended July 8 at 53.7 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 91.2 percent for the previous week and 58.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Production in June was 72,816 tons, AZI notes, down from 73,632 tons the month before. Shipments (including foreign) of 78,050 tons were down slightly from the previous Month's 79,599 tons.

Zinc output for the year to date stands at 444,882 tons, with average monthly production of 74,147 tons and monthly shipments of 71,312 tons.

Heavy Chemical Briefs

LINDE HIKES GAS SUPPLY: Linde Company recently added a 280-ton-a-day oxygen plant at Pueblo, Colo., to meet the increased requirements stemming from a $21 million expansion of steel-making capacity by Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation. CF&I is using an oxygen conversion process which turns out finished steel in twenty to thirty minutes, as compared with four to eight hours for standard open-hearth furnace processes.

PHOSPHATE FIRE FIGHTER: Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., is offering a dry chemical extinguishing agent effective in class "A," "B," and "C" fires. Based on monoammonium phosphate, it is said to be the first multipurpose agent to be offered in a complete line of hand portable extinguishers.

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Aluminum Extrusion Plant Is Granted Sales Clearance

General Services Administration reports that anti-trust clearance has been received from Department of Justice for the sale of a surplus defense plant to make aluminum at Adrian, Mich.

The government-owned extrusion unit is to be sold to Harvey Aluminum Sales, Inc., Torrance, Calif., for $3,626,000, GSA says. Final documents for the sale are expected to be signed "in the near future."

A spokesman for Harvey Aluminum says:

"It is estimated that yearly capacity of the plant, when in full production, will be in excess of 50 million pounds of aluminum extrusions and forgings. It is anticipated that production of other items in addition to aluminum products will be performed in the 840,000 square foot plant to serve the eastern part of the continental United States."

Silicones in Space

—Continued from page 5

dipping, caulking and spreading applications, such as in missile skirt areas, around missile section joints and probe holes and for electronic assemblies.

Fabricated silicone rubber, GE goes on, has been used in seals on missile silo doors, in instrument door seals, instrument hatch seals, nose cone forming blankets, vibration mounts, nose cone seals, diaphragms for fuel control and guidance system mounts.

GE says that silicone insulating resins and varnishes are used as coatings for printed circuit boards and in similar applications in missiles and missile ground support equipment. The company also notes that silicone dielectric, hydraulic and lubricating fluids are available that are capable of performing in the space vehicles of the future.

Houdry Licenses Unit

—Continued from page 4

flexibility to produce butadiene from normal butane or mixtures of butane and butenes. Feedstocks for the Houdry dehydrogenation plant will be furnished by Petrobras' new refinery, also located at Duque de Caxias.

In addition to the dehydrogenation unit, Petrobras has licensed two large Houdriforming units which are now under construction near Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

MANAGER: John J. Metelski, appointed manager of the special chemicals department of Henry Interdonati, Inc., New York.

Cemco Sets Up Headquarters

Cemco, Inc., has established company headquarters at 50 East 41st Street, New York. Telephone number is 212—MUrray Hill 3-8950. Cemco, formed last year by Howard T. Von Oehsen, manufacturers and sells resins and chemicals for the paint, ink and adhesives industries. Mr. Von Oehsen was formerly associated with General Mills, Inc., and Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation in executive capacities.

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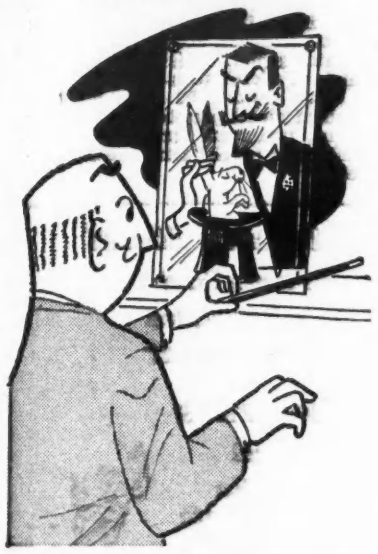

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Eastman, Terminal Firm Ink Alcohol Storage Pact

In another expansion of marketing facilities, Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, has concluded an agreement with the terminal services division of North American Car Corporation to store and ship certain grades of ethyl alcohol at North American's Sag Junction terminal in Lemont, Ill.

First Eastman alcohol to be handled by North American will be SDA-40 (anhydrous) and SDA-3A (95 percent). Bulk shipments will be made from this terminal to users in the Chicago area.

Less than two years ago Eastman added Carteret, N.J., to its list of ditsribution points for ethyl alcohol. "Tecsol," an Eastman property solvent, and most types of 95 percent and anhydrous denatured alcohol are being shipped out of Carteret to points in New England and in the middle Atlantic states.

Dyes Output, Sales

—Continued from page 7

pounds, down 14 percent; that of direct black 38 (EW) was 5.6 million pounds, down 5 percent.

Other major dyes with lower output were: mordant black 17 and vat red 1, each down 53 percent; mordant black 11, down 46 percent; vat blue 6, down 32 percent; basic violet 1 and disperse black 9, each down 30 percent; direct yellow 6, down 25 percent, and direct black 80, down 24 percent.

Gains in output, on the other hand, were scored by a few important dyes. Production of vat black 25 in 1960 was 2.5 million pounds, up 39 percent; output of vat black 27 was up 59 percent; that of vat green 8 was up 46 percent; vat green 3 up 30 percent, and vat brown 3 up 24 percent.

Grouped by applications, four classes of dyes accounted for about three-fourths of all output in 1960: vat dyes, 30 percent; sulfur dyes, 20 percent; direct dyes, 15 percent, and acid dyes, 9 percent. Production of all four groups declined.

By chemical grouping, five classes accounted for 80 percent of 1960 production: azo dyes, 28 percent; anthraquinone dyes, 22 percent; sulfur dyes, 20 percent; indigoid dyes, 6 percent; and stilbene dyes, 6 percent.

Chemicals Behind Petroleum

—Continued from page 5

ing costs. Mining was tops in this category with a return of 10.8 percent on sales. Earnings of petroleum refiners were 6.8 percent of sales.

In addition to Witco, chemical newcomers to the 500 in '60 included Mead Johnson & Co. and Spencer Chemical Company. And, after an absence of two years, Harshaw Chemical Company returned to take slot number 496.

No chemical company disappeared from the 500, except Chemstrand which disappeared into Monsanto.

For the record, here are the names and ranks of the top ten chemical makers in the 500:

DuPont, 13; Carbide, 24; Monsanto, 49; Dow, 54; Allied, 56; Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, 66; American Cyanamid Company, 74; W. R. Grace & Co., 80; Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, 129; Hercules Powder Company, 139.

Deere Not Expanding

—Continued from page 5

have been "very impressive," he said, and the March acquisition "has brought excellent results."

The deal with Ozark included that company's phosphoric acid-ammonuim phosphate plants near Tulsa, Okla. Previously, Deere's only fertilizer plant had been at Pryor, Okla., where it produces synthetic nitrogen.

Chemicals are only a small part of Deere's business, however. Its financial statement for the first half of fiscal 1961 (the year ended April 30) shows net chemical sales at $5.6 million, which compares with farm and industrial machinery sales of $268.1 million.

Farm Fertilizers, Inc.

—Continued from page 5

tilizers will continue to operate the business after the acquisition has been completed. The company will become an integral part of Federal Chemical, increasing to ten the total number of its plants. The marketing area will include the midsouth and midwest, ranging from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes.

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Tetracycline From Italy to Be Investigated

—Continued from page 3

prices quoted by the Italian supplier to MMSA over this same period ranged downward from $8.15 a bottle in December, 1959, for a purchase order of 57,600 bottles to between $4.23 and $4.76 a bottle for its most recent purchase of 188,352 bottles.

VA, which has only recently begun buying from Italy, has made two purchases this year. The first, in January, was for 3,840 bottles at a contract price of $6 a bottle, and the other was in April for some 3,448 bottles at $5.70 a bottle.

$500,000 Penalty Possible

Industry sources estimate that Italian suppliers could be penalized upwards of $500,000 if the charges of violating the anti-dumping law can be made to stick. Under the law, the penalty amounts to the difference between the sales price in this country and that in the home market.

The investigation by Treasury avoids the central issue of policy, the action of the two buying agencies in refusing to recognize the property rights of the American owners of the patent on the drug, and is limited solely to the question of price.

It will be the department's aim to determine whether the drug was sold to the two agencies at less than its "fair value" as defined in the anti-dumping law. This means, ordinarily, whether the price quoted to MMSA and VA was less than the price of the drug in its home market, Italy.

Treasury Department explains that the anti-dumping law covers government contracts as well as dealings between individuals and private concerns. Pending results of the investigation, Customs officers have been instructed by the bureau in Washington to withhold appraisement of entries.

Tariff Commission Would Be Consulted

Should the investigation by the department develop the fact that the drug was sold at less than its "fair value," the matter then would be turned over to the Tariff Commission for a further investigation to determine whether this violation has injured or threatened injury to the American producer.

The law provides that if the domestic industry can show evidence of injury or threatened injury, it then becomes the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to invoke the penalties of the law against the supplier. On the other hand, if injury or threatened injury cannot be shown, the secretary may dismiss the complaint.

An early ruling by the Treasury on the results of its investigation is not anticipated. Ordinarily, these investigations take several months to complete. Further study by the Tariff Commission usually follows a finding by the Treasury of an anti-dumping act violation.

Legislation which would prohibit any government agency from purchasing products from abroad that are covered by American patents, but for which no license to produce has been issued by the patent owner, is before congress, but appears to have been stalled.

Rep. Richard L. Roudebusch of Indiana introduced such a bill (HR 6811) in May, which was promptly referred to the house judiciary committee for study. A check late last week disclosed that this is as far as the bill has gone. It has not followed the usual procedure of even being referred to a subcommittee for review.

GSA Tells Nickel Prices

General Services Administration has posted the following prices for nickel products from the National Stockpile: Electrolytic cathodes, 81¼ cents a pound; nickel oxide sinter, 77½ cents a pound of contained nickel plus cobalt; special nickel oxide powder, 83 cents a pound of contained nickel plus cobalt. Quantity limitations, premiums for small quantities, and other special terms remain unchanged.

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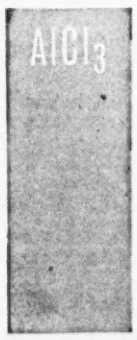

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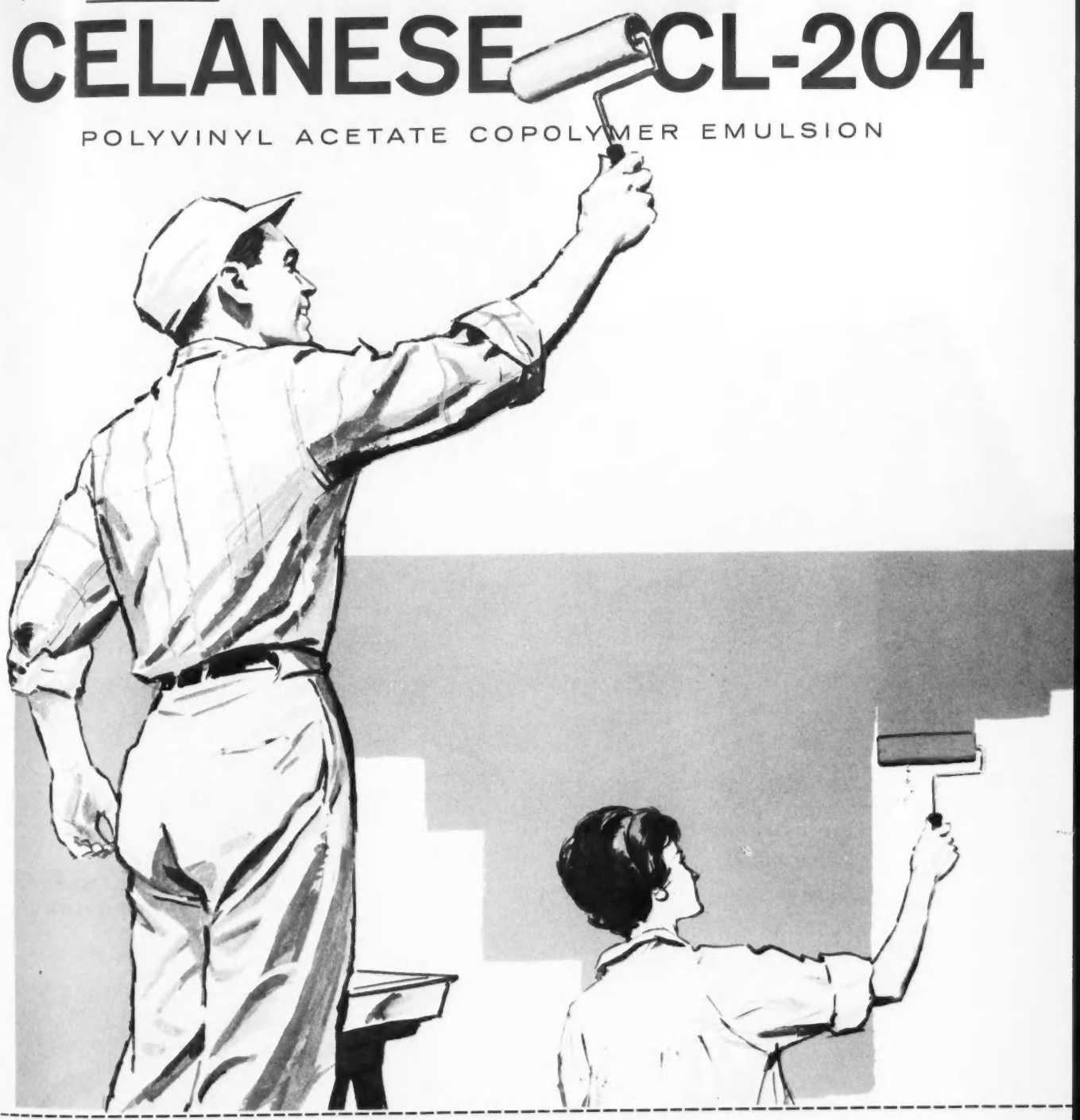

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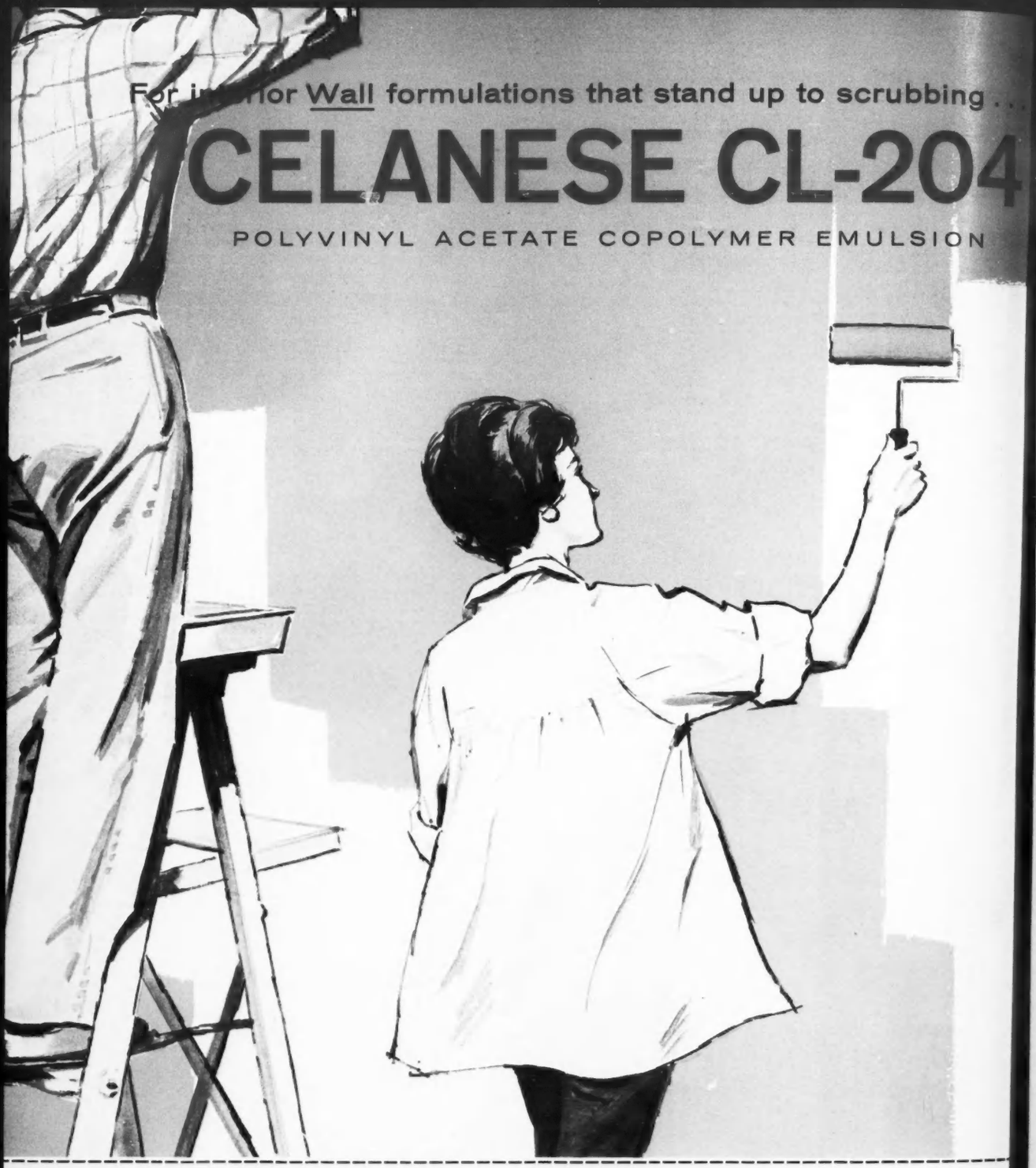

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Plastics for Industry Are Favored

—Continued from page 5

ahead of Britain, running second in Europe, which had output of 560,000 tons of plastics, exports amounting to 172,000 tons.

Big Plans Are Afoot

DuPont has announced plans to produce "Delrin" in a new plant to be built at Dordrecht, Holland, next to an "Orlon" fiber plant now under construction. So far it has not set plans to produce "Teflon."

In Europe "Teflon" production has been licensed to Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., in Britain; Farbwerke Hoechst AG in Germany; Montecatini in Italy, and Resins Fluore in France.

The rapidly-growing military aircraft and missile construction program in Europe by NATO is stimulating production of high-temperature plastics, such as "Teflon," for electronic applications.

Currently NATO has plans for production of Starfighter interceptors and the Hawk and Sidewinder missiles under licenses from a wide variety of US firms which developed the original weapons or their components. Altogether, though, there has been talk in Paris of NATO sponsoring production in Europe of thirty-two different missile and aircraft systems.

The building boom in Europe is opening many markets for plastics. Last year, German building took an estimate $337.5 million, or about 18 percent of the total plastics volume.

The big plastic is polyvinyl chloride with uses as foam in interlayer floor coverings, carpets, corrugated sheet and rigid foam as wall coverings and as the core in sandwich materials.

Facilities on the Increase

Capacity for production of PVC-coated steel for the construction industry is rising rapidly in the UK and Germany. Plastic coated steel and other metals are also being pushed in shipbuilding.

The new French superliner, France, for instance, will have no wood in its construction, decoration or furnishing; concentration is on aluminum alloys and plastics in addition to the traditional steel. One result of the absence of wood will be a much lower insurance premium cost due to decreased fire hazards.

Glass fiber reinforced with polyesters is being used in new British ships for showers, wash basins, bunks, table pedestals, life boats, cabin chairs, decorative panels and ceiling light fixtures.

Building applications of polypropylene and acrylics also are expanding in Britain. An injection-molded combined kitchen sink and drain board unit of polypropylene produced by Ekco is already on the market and ICI is advertising bathtubs made from its "Perspex" acrylic material.

Platinum Reforming Catalyst A New Houdry Development

Houdry Process Corporation has developed a new commercial halide-free platinum reforming catalyst.

In the field of catalytic reforming with platinum catalyst, it has been generally assumed that halogen, such as chlorine, was a necessary component of the catalyst system. However, commercial reforming operations using the Philadelphia company's new halide-free catalyst have fully demonstrated that halogen is not required for successful catalytic reforming operations.

The new catalyst contains the same amount of platinum as other Houdriforming catalysts. It is readily regenerated in place for restoration of activity after prolonged use. The catalyst is being produced at Houdry's manufacturing plant in Paulsboro, N. J.

Rock Salt Defendants

—Continued from page 4

mation with each other and with other competitors.

• Fixing prices for sales to private or municipal and state purchasers.

The defendant firms are: Morton Salt Company, Chicago; International Salt Company, Clarks Summit, Pa.; Diamond Crystal Salt Company, St. Clair, Mich.; Carey Salt Company, Hutchinson, Kan.

The firms conspired, the complaint charges, to force various state municipal and private purchasers to pay "high, arbitrary and non-competitive prices" for rock salt. The government says the alleged conspiracy has resulted in "identical bids . . . (to) state and municipal governments throughout most of the states in the United States."

Rock salt is used principally for deicing streets. The complaint says the defendants do 75 percent of the annual $25 million rock salt business in the

Spencer Makes Move

—Continued from page 4

Spencer has no plans to produce plastic films.

As a result, Crystal Tube and Fleixcraft will continue to buy their requirements for plastic films, cellophane and other flexible constructions.

Harold Goldring, president of Crystal Tube, and R. J. Burg and R. E. Siegel, cofounders of Flexicraft, will continue to manage their respective companies as a part of Spencer's packaging activities. Mr. Burg is president of Flexicraft and Mr. Siegel is vice-president.

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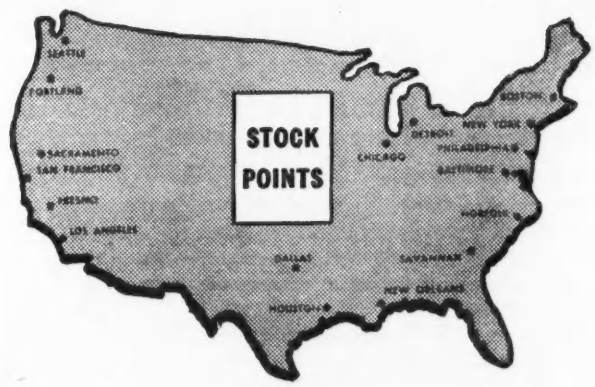

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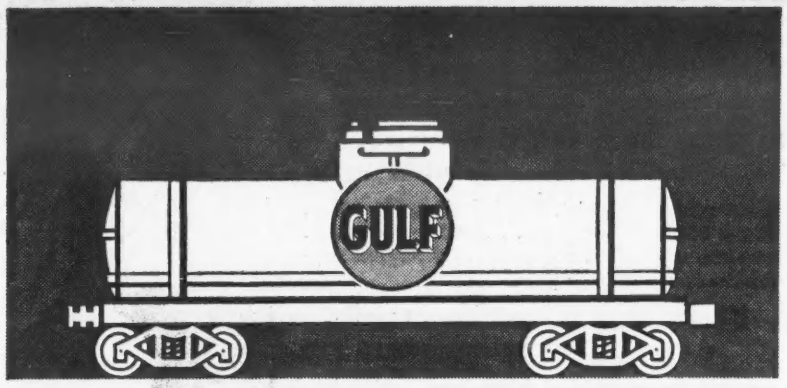

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Aliphatic Organics

Other acrylonitrile makers went along with the 8½ cent price decline initiated by a large manufacturer as of July 1. This amounted to a sudden 37 percent drop designed to spur wider interest in this monomer for polymeric applications to which its price had heretofore been a barrier. Such investigation usually leads to newer and unexpected uses. In this case, the drastic action was spurred by sizable losses over the past year to the merchant market, because of one very large consumer going into making his own acrylonitrile.

However, more ado seems to have been made over this price drop than it really warrants. It should be remembered that this is the business pattern of large volume monomeric materials, witness what happened in the past to styrene and to vinyl chloride monomer, as well as several others. On all big monomers, prices drop, profits seem to almost hit the vanishing point, and business volume builds up. The number of producers usually decreases in the process, and those remaining that can live with the situation are either basic as to raw materials, integrated as to finished product, or both.

The recent pick up, such as the steady gain in output of durable hard goods over the last three months, has had a healthy effect in building up business volume on such aliphatic organic solvents as the esters, ethers, ketones, and alcohols. Business in these solvents is almost a direct function of, or in proportion to, the business situation in the plastic, automotive, and appliance industries.

The outlook for this quarter is good. Somehow, the general feeling is that this year plant vacation shutdowns will have less of an adverse impact on business than has been the case the last couple years.

Acetone—The overall consumption volume of this important ketone is good. The trouble is that there is just too much capacity for its output and too much being put out. The amount that comes on the market as a by-product of the cumeme process for phenol manufacture is of sufficient amount to break the back of the market. Yet, it cannot be curtailed if industry is to make phenol by that process.

Coming on the market, then, as a by-product or co-product in phenol production by the cumene process, it must move and be sold or used or the cost of production of phenol via cumene would become prohibitive. This means moving the acetone at any price necessary to do it, and accounts for the weak price structure in the face of excess supplies. This is a market situation not likely to soon improve.

Acrylonitrile—It does have to be admitted that the July 1 price drop of 8½c. per pound, representing a 37 percent decline, is a sudden and sharp change in this important monomer. As such, and more particularly because the entire aliphatic organic chemical market has been characterized by marked price stability over recent months, the acrylo price reduction got more overall attention than it was really worth.

It was played up in the public and in the trade press as a big deal, and was described variously as anything from an indication of outright calamity with the industry about to fold, to a harbinger of great growth potential—depending upon who was writing the story or expressing their view.

No story published on the matter since July 1, however, took note of the fact that similar declines have occurred with other monomers. More often than not, the decline has been piecemeal or in a couple of installments, but the net change has been roughly of the same percentage order. Thus acrylonitrile simply falls into the business pattern that has been the trend with such other monomers as styrene, vinyl chloride, and others.

Usually the business pattern of large volume monomers is that they become larger in business volume, prices drop, business gets so competitive that profits virtually reach the vanishing point, marginal producers drop out, then others, and those remaining to live with the situation are usually either basic as regards raw materials, integrated as regards finished product, or both.

The producer who makes acrylonitrile out of ammonia and propylene is sitting in a somewhat better position than many others. This is because while acrylonitrile went down 8½c. per pound, acetonitrile went up 3c. per pound—and by this process, acetonitrile is a by-product of acrylonitrile manufacture.

Amyl Acetate—Demand for this ester, primarily as an important industrial solvent, has picked up significantly in the last two months over former levels. This is in large part due to the higher rate of activities in the hard goods industries where metal products are manufactured requiring lacquer finishes.

Butyl Acetate—Lacquer solvent demand for this ester is being well sustained at a moderate level. Business in recent weeks has shown an upward trend. Supplies are abundant and manufacturers could certainly take care of a larger volume of business with ease. Price patterns now in effect are expected to hold for the balance of the third quarter.

Diethylamine — Steady output characterized this market over recent months, but some upward changes are expected for the coming year. In 1960 Tariff Commission production figures are reported as 5,859,000 pounds as compared with 5,772,000 pounds turned out in 1959. Most of this was turned out by two producers, but a third producer is getting into the picture with substantial capacity.

What this will mean in terms of ultimate price trends, end-use patterns, and the like, is a matter for conjecture. One thing is felt rather certain—the output and usage is not likely to remain nearly so static as a comparison of the above production figures might indicate.

Ethyl Alcohol—April production of specially denatured alcohol is reported by the Treasury Department as totaling 22,860,242 wine gallons, compared with 26,978,182 gallons in March and 25,185,239 gallons in April of last year. April withdrawals of specially denatured alcohols totaled some 22,717,068 wine gallons, leaving stocks at the end of April of 6,287,208 gallons.

Completely denatured alcohol produc-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 15, 1960
130.17	130.17	130.26	132.08

For Current Prices See Page 9

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: May

Imports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for April and May 1961, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		May	April
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	1,396,940	210,660
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	6,175	224,670
Amyl hexyl, propyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	66,138	49,040
Carbon tetrachloride	lbs.	1,032,546	105,500
Chloroacetic acid and anhydride	lbs.	752,512	859,809
Ethyl alcohol	gals.	1,412,142	6,543,257
Formic acid and anhydride	lbs.	177,590	81,331
Furfural	lbs.	1,782,617	3,560,704
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	940,269	1,454,934
Refined	lbs.	7,280	0
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	3,340	53,111
Perchloroethylene	lbs.	1,188,200	5,921,780
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	0	0
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	2,181,145	2,026,408
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	3,219,230	3,231,023

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Aliphatic Organics

tion in April amounted to 56,864 gallons, up sharply from 33,362 gallons in March and 33,341 gallons in April a year ago.

Total specially denatured alcohol output from July 1, 1960 to April 30, 1961 amounted to 243,677,390 wine gallons, as compared with 231,826,285 wine gallons turned out during the comparable period one year ago.

Glycerine—According to the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, stocks at the end of May stood at 69,800,000 pounds, up some 13,000,000 pounds from the stock level at the beginning of January. May disappearance was 21,700,000 pounds, as compared with 22,300,000 pounds in April, and 24,200,000 in May of last year. The total disappearance January through May this year was 109,200,000 pounds as against a disappearance of 118,100,000 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Methanol—Chemical end-use of this alcohol and methylating agent has been holding up quite well, due in large part to the fact that its end-use pattern is fairly wide, and keeps on widening, into more chemical end-products. Business in organic chemicals has been generally good, and has not suffered as severe a slump as many other industries. Profit margins have shrunk but physical volume of output remains high. Price patterns long in effect are expected to hold for the balance of the quarter.

Methacrylates are moving well and taking an increasing share of the market each year. As markets are lost to methanol, such as antifreeze and ADI fluid, demand and end-uses seem to expand to more than take up the slack. Thus the pattern of methanol over the long term has been a steady upward growth curve, and there is no one who will say that it will not continue, perhaps at a rate of 5 to 6 percent a year.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Sustained improvement in the hard durable goods industries, such as appliances and automotive products, has required an increasing volume of protective coatings and plastics to make the ketone solvent business relatively good. Each month since February has seen some improvement. No particular fall off is appearing so far this month. Just what effect, if any, plant vacation shutdowns will have has not as yet become apparent, but the feeling seems to be rather generally held that vacation impact this year will be of a lower magnitude than usual.

Sucrose—US Department of Agriculture's Sugar branch has allocated to the Philippine Republic 150,000 short tons of raw sugar from the voided Cuban total. Under normal conditions, the Dominican Republic would have been tapped for this stock.

There is 50,000 tons of sugar still to be reallocated in order to fill the country's 1961 estimated demand of 10 million tons.

Vinyl Chloride Monomer—A shaky price structure toppled early last month —with some prodding from customers of the chemical, reportedly—and today's schedule, as a result, is, at 7½c. a pound, almost 1½c. lower than its predecessor.

Optimistic marketers, who obviously consider the reduction a temporary measure at best, figure prices will go up again before summer's end. They are not discouraged presumably by the fact that the very small advance posted April 1 didn't stick.

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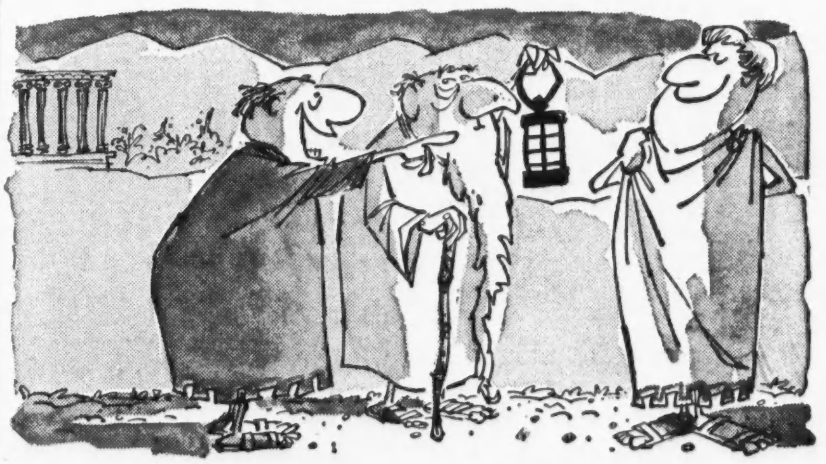

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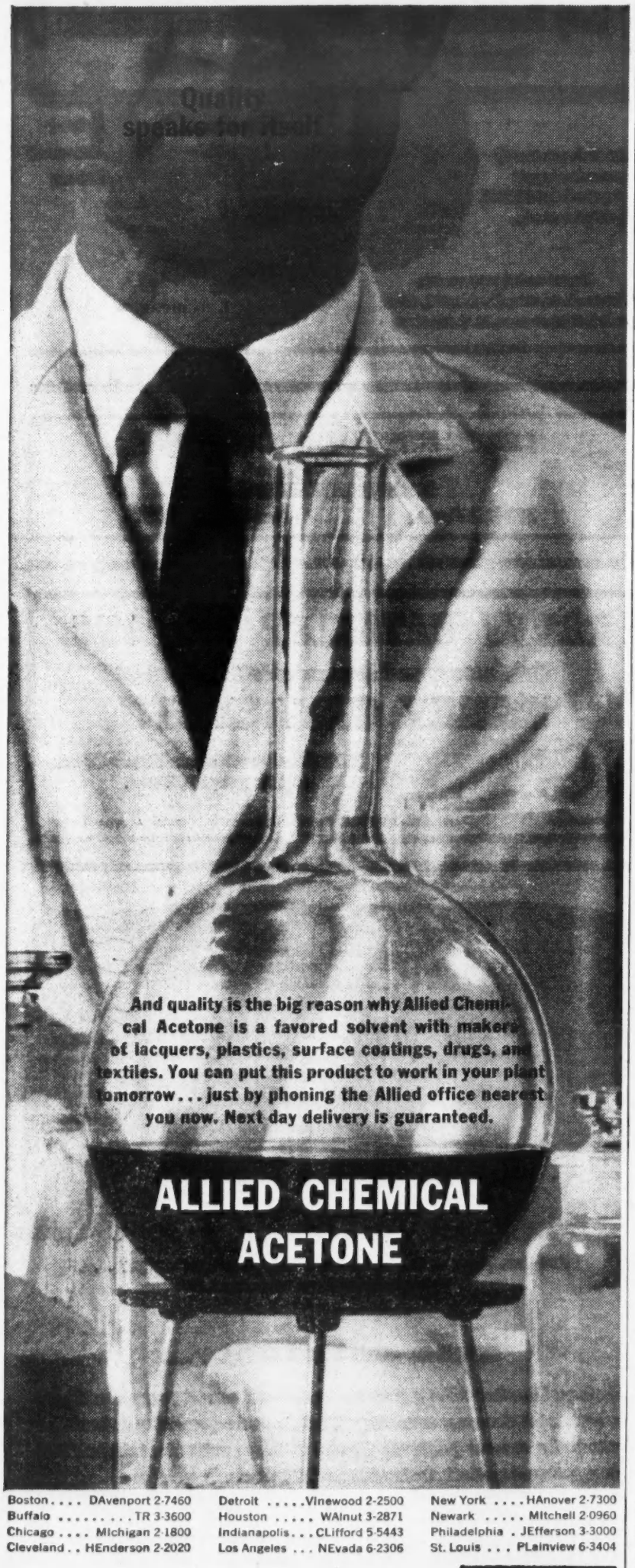
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Coal Chemicals

A major supplier has cut the price of p-cresol. Effective July 5 the following schedule went into effect: Tankcars, f.o.b., freight allowed, 45 cents per pound, a reduction of 4 cents; drums, carloads, same basis, 50 cents per pound, a reduction of 2 cents; and drums, less carload or truckload, 52 cents per pound, a reduction of 1 cent. In making the cut the producer comments that recent technical advancements have not only improved the quality of the product but have also reduced the cost of production which in turn is being passed along to the consumer. Finding its major use in the production of 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, p-cresol's price reduction is the first change recorded in at least nine years.

One other major supplier indicates he will become competitive at the new price.

Although the Tariff Commission does not differentiate between o- and p-cresol in its annual reports, it's estimated that some 11 million pounds of p-cresol is turned out annually.

Most of this finds its way into DBPC production which is currently placed at about 13 to 16 million pounds for the technical and food grades.

Curbed by the July 4 holiday and the start of seasonal summer slowdowns, output of steel dropped sharply in the week ended July 8.

Production for the week was 1,779,000 net tons, a decline of 7.6 percent from the previous week.

Based on assumed 1961 steel capacity, rate of production for the week was 61.6 percent of capacity.

Through July 8 steel production was 23.9 percent behind the pace set last year in the comparable 27 week period.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
p-Cresol, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 15, 1960
119.82	119.82	117.90	118.30

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Freer supply remains the keynote in this area of the market.

Greater availability of domestic benzene has released a volume of material for overseas shipments while severely cutting down on imports.

Current net export balance (exports less imports) is 12.1 million gallons. Last year through May the US was a net importer by 1.5 million gallons.

Benzene imports in May totaled 873,811 gallons valued at $294,741. All material originated in USSR and was off-loaded at Detroit.

Naphthalene—Supply remains restricted from domestic sources.

Naphthalene imports boomed to 14,007,003 pounds in May, a climb of 3.1 million pounds from the previous month.

Shipments in May were valued at $1,580,223 by the Tariff Commission, or 11.3c. per pound.

Total imports through May this year were 46.3 million pounds. In all of 1960 only 40.5 million pounds were imported. At this stage last year imports through the first five months were only 17.6 million pounds.

Country of origin, volume, value, destination and unit value follow:

USSR — 6,363,143 pounds valued at $685,356 arrived at Philadelphia. Average value—10.8c.

Belgium—2,044,444 pounds valued at $292,749 arrived at New York and Boston. Average value—14.3c.

UK—1,727,505 pounds valued at $118,529 arrived at New York and Boston. Average value—6.9c.

W. Germany—1,707,239 pounds valued at $222,889 arrived in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Average value—13.1c.

Netherlands — 1,256,673 pounds valued at $153,565 arrived at New York. Average value—12.2c.

Italy—503,864 pounds valued at $68,854 arrived in New York and New Orleans. Average value—13.7c.

Poland—202,825 pounds valued at $31,641 arrived at New York. Average value—15.8c.

Canada also shipped 201,310 pounds into Buffalo and Detroit.

Phenol—Exports declined one-half million pounds in May to a total of approximately 3 million pounds. April shipments were over 3.4 million pounds.

Netherlands was the major overseas customer for May shipments as 2,375,000 pounds valued at $247,000 left Detroit bound for the low country.

On the year through April output was 244.2 million pounds for natural and synthetic phenol, a decline of 9.3 percent from the 266.8 million pounds achieved last year in the same period.

Toluene—Demand is dropping off on a seasonal basis one trade source reports.

Supply is more than adequate for needs.

Price at the Gulf remains in the vicinity of 18½c. to 18¾c. a gallon.

Exports of toluene in May totaled 2.1 million gallons, up nearly double from April shipments.

Shipments for the year through May are running far behind last year, however. In the first five months of 1961 some 14 million gallons left U.S. ports as against 20.1 million in the same period last year.

Toluene imports in May totaled 610,921 gallons valued at $117,239. Arriving in Detroit from Canada, volume of imports represents an increase of almost 550,000 gallons from April shipments.

Dyes

U.S. imports of coal tar dyes in 1960 fell 3 percent below the level of incoming shipments for 1959, but managed an 18 percent gain over 1958 imports.

Excluding synthetic organic pigments, 1960 imports of coal tar dyes was 4.1 million pounds valued at $7.6 million, on the basis of foreign invoice value, as compared with 1959 imports of 4.3 million pounds valued at $7.9 million.

Thus 1960 imports declined 4.7 percent in terms of quantity and 3.1 percent in terms of value.

Two-thirds of all coal tar dye imports in 1960 were accounted for by three classes of dyes, acid dyes, direct dyes and vat dyes.

Acid dye imports in 1960 totaled 1,135,000 pounds valued at $2.5 million, compared with 1,117,000 pounds valued at $2.4 million in 1959.

Direct dye imports in 1960 totaled 769,000 pounds valued at $1.7 million, compared with 917,000 pounds valued at $1.9 million in 1959.

Vat dye imports in 1960 totaled 809,000 pounds valued at $874,000, compared with 889,000 pounds valued at $987,000 in 1959.

Of the balance of dye categories, basic dyes accounted for 9.3 percent of all im-

Aromatic Chemicals Foreign Trade: May

Following statistics are compiled from Census Bureau reports.

	May 1961	May 1960	First Five Months 1961	First Five Months 1960
EXPORTS				
Benzene ....gals.	2,709,236	2,141,332	17,194,204	9,698,782
Coaltar, crude and refined....gals.	38,918	19,270	89,973	171,902
Creosote or dead oil ....gals.	11,514	11,571	49,608	24,377
Cresols and cresylic acids....lbs.	2,079,719	533,710	11,586,392	4,293,840
Phenol ....lbs.	2,979,719	2,863,196	11,835,922	14,935,521
Phthalic anhydride ....lbs.	403,442	2,955,187	1,319,180	7,865,066
Styrene monomer ....lbs.	11,533,125	7,091,277	52,282,008	48,550,160
Toluene ....gals.	2,135,483	4,768,115	14,022,608	20,112,722
IMPORTS				
Benzene ....gals.	873,811	1,123,120	5,130,722	11,163,413
Creosote and dead oil....gals.	2,278,699	5,610,625	14,484,183	17,006,444
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF....gals.	63,419	74,546	376,958	419,549
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.lbs.	14,007,003	3,343,955	46,313,224	17,571,249

Coal Chemicals

ports, fluorescent brightening agents, 7.3 percent, and fiber reactive dyes, 6.5 percent. This last category displayed the greatest growth, rising 56.1 percent in volume over 1959 and 49 percent greater in terms of value.

Major suppliers of U.S. imports were Switzerland, W. Germany and UK.

Switzerland shipped 2.1 million pounds of dyes to the U.S. in 1960, or 51.9 percent of all imports, as compared with 2.1 million pounds, or 50.1 percent in 1959.

W. Germany exported 1.2 million pounds to the U.S. in 1960, or 29.9 percent of all dyes, as compared with 1.5 million pounds or 35.9 percent of the total in 1959.

UK shipped 506,000 pounds or 12.5 percent of all dyes to the U.S. in 1960 as compared with 323,000 pounds or 7.6 percent of all shipments in 1959.

Intermediates

2, 6 **Di-tert-Butyl-p-Cresol** — Relatively unchanged as far market conditions are concerned since 1959, the antioxidant DBPC continues to move into normal outlets in undiminshed volume.

At present about twenty-five percent of the end use is in gasoline, twenty-five percent in lubricating oils, transmission oils, turbine oils, etc., with food and feed uses accounting for another twenty-five percent. The remaining twenty-five percent is employed in plastics.

New products have supposedly rung the death-knell over DBPC in recent years but none seem able to supplant DBPC's position in the market.

Being non-toxic, nonionic, non soluble in water (soluble in oil only), DBPC has proved its versatility and efficacy over the past twelve years.

What effect will the recent price cut in p-cresol (it takes ½ pound of p-cresol to make a pound of DBPC) have on the cost of DBPC?

At present there is no clear answer.

For one thing, one major producer of DBPC supplies his own raw material from tar crudes at about forty percent of the cost of p-cresol and so is unaffected by the p-cresol price cut.

Other major suppliers of DBPC types, some called by the FDA-applied name BHT, are not talking about a price cut as yet. Most are studying the situation and issuing no comment.

Phthalic Anhydride — Availability of phthalic is increasing reports the trade.

Although nowhere near a loose supply condition, phthalic is in generally free supply.

Two factors have contributed to this situation.

For one, consumers are tending to buy hand to mouth.

Observers feel this practice is due to consumers' belief that a price cut is in the offing over the summer although there is little evidence, say producers, to support any idea of a general price reduction.

Secondly, raw material for phthalic is currently more plentiful than heretofore although still not fully adequate for needs. Domestic naphthalene output is sustained at a fairly high level while imports are also at extremely high volume.

Imports of phthalic anhydride in May totaled 849,653 pounds valued at $159,825. Material originated in Belgium, Italy and W. Germany and arrived at Boston and New York.

Phthalic exports continue to be restricted.

May shipments totaled 403,442 pounds valued at $82,711, almost 2½ million pounds below shipments made in the same month last year.

Canada received 130,000 pounds valued at $24,583. Ports of exit were Buffalo and Detroit.

New Zealand took 127,642 pounds valued at $25,310. New York and New Orleans were the ports of exit.

Total exports through May were 1.3 million pounds, as contrasted to shipments of 7.9 million pounds last year in the same five months.

Styrene Monomer—Sales picture is currently reported as satisfactory.

Although not reaching the peak levels achieved last year, volume is still considered good.

Rubber companies are employing greater amounts of synthetic rubber, trade sources indicate.

In fact, the current ratio of synthetic to natural rubber use is the highest yet achieved by synthetic rubber.

Styrene exports rose to 11,533,125 pounds in May valued at $1,526,282 for a unit value of approximately 13.2c. per pound.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended July 8, were as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	531,722
Ammoinum sulfate	lbs.	22,633,297
Benzene	gals.	2,437,895
Coaltar	gals.	1,229,982
Crude chemical oil	gals.	481,560
Solvent naphtha	gals.	80,260
Toluene	gals.	541,754
Xylene	gals.	150,487

April exports were some 5.3 million pounds lower.

Major shipments were made to—

Netherlands — 4,913,254 pounds valued at $712,421.

Italy — 4,287,272 pounds valued at $493,036.

Mexico—1,490,066 pounds valued at $166,984.

Brazil — 538,330 pounds valued at $66,276.

Total exports for the year through May stand at 52.3 million pounds, an increase from the 48.6 million pounds shipped in the same period last year.

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PX-108 DiIso Octyl Phthalate
PX-114 Decyl Butyl Phthalate
PX-118 IsoOctyl Decyl Phthalate
PX-120 DiIso Decyl Phthalate
PX-126 DiTriDecyl Phthalate
PX-138 DiOctyl Phthalate
PX-314 N-Octyl N-Decyl Phthalate
PX-914 Butyl Octyl Phthalate
PX-208 DiIso Octyl Adipate
PX-212 N-Octyl N-Decyl Adipate
PX-220 DiIso Decyl Adipate
PX-238 DiOctyl Adipate
PX-404 DiButyl Sebacate
PX-438 DiOctyl Sebacate
PX-800 Epoxy
PX-917 TriCresyl Phosphate

You can hardly miss the point that Pittsburgh Chemical makes a lot of plasticizers. We don't particularly *like* making so many kinds, but we've discovered that our customers have a very great variety of compounding and end-product requirements. And they're *glad* they can fill most or *all* of their needs at Pittsburgh Chemical. If *you* buy plasticizers, give us a call. Chances are, we'll be able to help you produce an even better product . . . at lower cost. Contact your nearest Pittsburgh Chemical office and learn how Pittsburgh "Job-Rated" Plasticizers can do the job for you!

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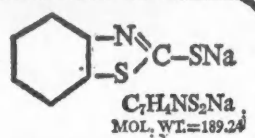

$C_7H_4NS_2Na$
MOL. WT.=189.24

CHEMICAL NAME:	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, Sodium salt	
GRADE:	Technical	
DESCRIPTION:	A clear brown aqueous solution of Sodium mercaptobenzothiazole.	
SPECIFICATIONS:	Color (Gardner Standards—1933)	Not darker than 13
	Clarity	Clear at temperatures above 25°C.
	Specific Gravity @25/15.5°C.	1.25–1.29
	Sodium MBT Content	50.0+0.5%
	Free Alkalinity as NaOH (As Is Basis)	0.1–0.5%
	Chlorides as NaCl (As Is Basis)	0.1% Max.
	Sulfates as Na_2SO_4 (As Is Basis)	0.5% Max.
SHIPPING CONTAINERS:	55 gal. steel returnable drums—500 lb. net. Tank cars, tank trucks, 55 gal. steel single trip drums—500 lb. net.	

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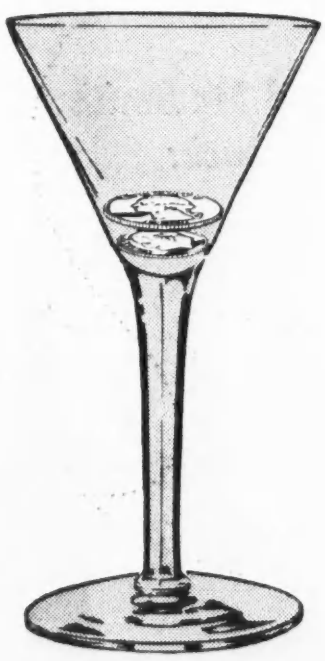

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Ammonium Nitrate
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Nitric Acid

U. S. Steel Chemical Sales Offices: Pittsburgh, New York, Chicago, Salt Lake City, and Fairfield, Alabama

USS Chemicals

Obituaries

Dr. Paul H. Margulies

Dr. Paul H. Margulies, manager of the metals application section of the chemical research and development center of FMC Corporation in Princeton, N. J., died July 5. He was sixty years old.

Dr. Margulies joined FMC's Becco Chemical Division in 1939 and worked more than twenty years in the field of peroxygen chemicals. At his death he held thirteen patents dealing with active oxygen chemicals. He was the author of seven publications in this field.

In 1958 Dr. Margulies transferred to FMC's research and development center to head the metals application section.

Archibald S. Bishop, board chairman of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Britain until his retirement last year, died July 12 in Eastbourne, England. He was sixty-nine years old.

William N. Connolly, public relations vice-president of S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., died July 9 in Racine, Wisc. He was sixty-two years old.

John C. Hildebrand, recently retired vice-president of Baltimore Copper Paint Company, died July 7 in Short Hills, N. J. He was sixty-six years old.

George Ormsby Ingram, who retired in 1947 as assistant controller of Esso Standard Oil Company (N. Y.) died July 12 in East Orange, N. J. He was seventy-eight years old.

J. Nevin Pomeroy, sr., chairman of the board of General Smelting Company, Philadelphia, died July 11 in that city. He was seventy-one years old.

Armstrong A. Stambaugh, former chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company (Ohio), and an authority on petroleum marketing, died July 11 in Cleveland, Ohio. He was seventy-six years old.

James Ryan Walker, staff geophysicist for Murphy Corporation, died July 6 in El Dorado, Ark. He was fifty-three years old.

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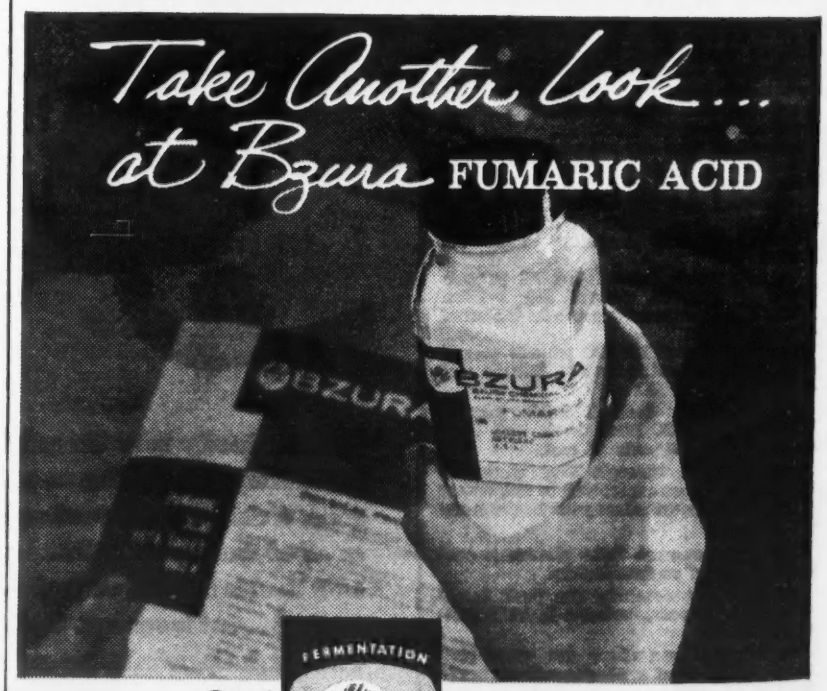

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Fertilizers for Non-Farm Purposes Are Seen Offering a Huge Potential

Fertilizer for non-farm uses currently accounts for about 10 percent of fertilizer sales and in the opinion of many in the trade has not begun to approach the potential existing in this market. In 1959, it was estimated that some 2 million tons of fertilizer were used on such non-farm areas as lawns, ball fields, airports and golf courses. East of the Rockies alone, fertilizers for non-farm uses took in nearly $70 million at the retail level.

Biggest non-farm user is the home owner who represents two-thirds of the market. In stressing the importance of the home owner in the fertilizer market, one dealer reports that when one of his large accounts, a Long Island potato farm, was converted into a housing development, there was no decrease in fertilizer sales. This was due he feels to the new market created by suburban gardeners.

In marketing non-farm fertilizers, sources report that the problems are roughly comparable to those encountered in selling to farmers. Weather, for example, is still a big factor. Home owners tend to do their gardening on weekends and a wet weekend keeps them indoors.

Educating gardeners as to the benefits of fertilizer use in a non-technical language is still a problem to be worked out. Marketing men find that the use of formulas and ratios tend to confuse the average home owner with the result that he tends to do his buying on the basis of personal recommendations and previous performance.

Generally, the make-up of a garden-type fertilizer is about the same as those used on for agricultural purposes. Formulations provide a nitrogen content that is about evenly divided between water-soluble and water-insoluble nitrogenous materials, according to the Department of Agriculture. USDA also finds that plant hormones and hydrophosphates (such as di-ammonium phosphate) being used to a slight degree.

There is one built-in advantage to marketing fertilizers for non-farm uses. It is apparently recession-proof. One company reports that despite tight money times, recessions and depressions, business continues to grow.

While predictions are hard to come by, trade sources are confident of the expanding market. With more and more homes being built and increased leisure time for the home owner, the potential in the market seems almost limitless.

Price Trends

Advanced

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	[illegible] week	Last month	July 15, 1960
117.80	117.80	111.70	109.97

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Bids are invited by the Syrian Region, United Arab Republic, for the supply and delivery of 90,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizer needed for the 1961-1962 season, reports the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, US Department of Commerce.

Included in the tender are 45,000 metric tons of ammounium sulfate, 15,000 metric tons of potassium sulfate and 30,000 metric tons of superphosphate.

The fertilizer may be packed in jute or special paper bags imprinted with the name of the Agricultural Bank as well as that of the exporter; the kind of fertilizer, its chemical specifications, and gross and net weights. Shipments should begin in September.

Bids f.o.b. and c.i.f. Latakia should be submitted as soon as possible to the Director General, Syrian Region Agricultural Bank, Damascus, Syria, indicating shipping schedule and credit terms. The Bank desires credit facilities for not less than three or four years.

A copy of an unofficial translation of the bid invitation is available from BFC's Trade Development Division, US Department of Commerce, Washington, 25, D.C.

Ammonium Sulfate—Market for ammonium sulfate continues along at a slow pace. Listings for the new fertilizer year are reported to the same as last year, $32 a ton. Imports of ammonium sulfate in April totaled 21,748 tons and was valued at $738,609. Inshipments originated in Canada 16,545 tons), France (3,329 tons) and West Germany (1,874 tons).

Animal Proteins—Prices are reported to be unchanged from previous weeks. Market continues on the quiet side.

According to the Commercial Fisheries Department of the US Department of the Interior, the market for fishmeal is steady with supplies tending toward light to moderate.

Production through April 1961 was reported at 13.7 thousand tons or 15 percent below 1960. Prices have firmed but should remain steady this quarter, Interior reports.

Imports through April, 1961 at 63.4 thousand tons was 39 percent higher than last year at the same date. Peru again leading all other exporting countries supplying 71 percent of US imports.

Phosphate Rock—Mine production of phosphate rock and marketable output in the US hit new records in 1960, and each showed an increase of 10 percent according to producers' reports to the Bureau of Mines.

Florida's marketable production amouted to 70 percent of the total US output.

The apparent consumption of phosphate rock continued to rise and was 4 percent above that of 1959. The totals sales and use by producers increased 7 percent, nearly 20 percent above the previous year. Tennessee and Florida followed with increases of 9 and 4 percent, respectively.

Phosphate rock imports decreased 8 percent while exports, as reported to the Bureau of Mines by domestic producers, soared to an all time record, 20 percent above that in 1959.

Farm Chemical Imports: May

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of Census indicating volume of imports of agricultural chemicals for May and April 1961. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. All figures are in short tons.

	May	*April*
Ammonium nitrate (over 32 percent N)	10,556	15,249
Ammonium nitrate (32 percent N or less)	5,557	2,147
Ammonium phosphate	5,408	12,318
Ammonium sulfate	21,748	19,752
Calcium cyanamide	1,654	1,940
Castor bean pomace	1,721	331
Dried blood	179	278
Fishmeal and scrap	1,898	4,056
Guano	1,706	5
Nitrogen Solutions	7,477	6,917
Peatmoss (fert. grade)	31,757	35,367
Phosphates, crude[2]	18,195	21,689
Potassium chloride, crude	28,184	33,065
Potassium nitrate, crude	110	70
Potassium sulfate, crude	9,327	11,969
Sodium nitrate, crude and refined	83,181	40,284
Urea	8,120	11,077

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Drug prices at the bulk level remained quite stable last week, following the very few changes that went into effect July 1. Drug demand is characteristically in its summer slump, a marked seasonal slow-up which disturbs nobody in the industry because it is simply a part of the usual pattern. Fine chemical demand, particularly for bulk high purity chemicals such as those used by the electronics industry, is well sustained.

One maker of streptomycin is this week introducing a water solution form on the market for purposes of dispersing it in animal drinking water to treat nonspecific infectious enteritis and other bacterial infections in poultry and swine. The solution, containing 250 mg/cc of streptomycin sulfate, is marketed in 200 cc plastic bottles and in one-gallon plastic jugs.

Plant vacation shutdowns during the third quarter have less impact on the drug business than they do on most sections of the organic chemical industry because of the seasonal let-up which allows vacations under less pressure.

Upped demand at this time of year is experienced for caffeine because of the kola beverage trade increase, and for quinine salts because of the much greater call for gin and tonic beverages.

Aspirin and acetophenetidin are down in demand now, as well as just about everything else going into cold remedies. Analgesics are likewise seasonally off, but this does not give drug makers any particular headaches, because they have planned for the drop.

Ascorbic Acid—Preliminary figures on the output of ascorbic acid and its derivatives amounted to some 5,275,000 pounds in 1960, which is another all time high, according to the Tariff Commission. Output in 1959 accounted to 4,764,000 pounds. Increased consumption of vitamin C in food products has been perhaps the most spectacular growth area. This applies to frozen foods, canned foods, beverages, and food supplementary applications all along the line.

Aspirin—The Tariff Commission indicates that according to preliminary figures, output of acetylsalicylic acid in 1960 amounted to 23,553,000 pounds, representing an all time high, exceeding the 21,000,000 pounds turned out in 1958. In 1959 some 18,097,000 pounds was turned out. The 1960 exports of aspirin amounted to 1,162,557 pounds.

Bacitricin—Production of this topical application antibiotic fell off sharply in 1960, amounting to some 4,000 pounds, as against the 7,000 pounds turned out last year.

Codliver Oil—Codliver oil production on Britain's River Humber, largest producing center in the world, is running 16 percent lower than last year.

Richer in polyunsaturated oil than vegetable oils, codliver oil is said to be an effective blood cholesterol depressant. Manufacturers are optimistic that world wide interest will increase demand for medicinal quality, according to a bulletin from the "world's largest producers of medicinal and veterinary codliver oil."

Cortisone—Exports of cortisone in May were valued at $580,559, according to the Census Bureau. Large shipments went to: Bermuda, $141,194; Italy, $77,544; West Germany, $52,550; United Kingdom, $54,968 and Mexico, $977,126.

The same month, exports of hydrocortisone were worth $147,210, Census says. Shipments went to West Germany, $45,550; Canada, $25,382; Japan, $19,392; Finland, $15,810; Ecuador, $9,000; Panama, $6,038; and Bermuda, $5,047.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 15, 1960
59.27	59.27	59.27	59.93

For Current Prices See Page 9

Molasses, Blackstrap—According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture marketing service feeding cane molasses markets were steady at all points except Florida, where prices were unchanged to ½c. per gallon higher. Corn molasses advanced $1 to $1.50 per ton at Kansas City and was unchanged to $2 higher at Chicago.

Trade reports, which are usually reliable, indicate a sale of 27.5 million gallons of blackstrap molasses for 9.25c. per gallon f.o.b. Cuban ports to an exporter outside the United States.

Molasses used in the production of distilled spirits in April decreased about 11 percent from March. No molasses was used for this purpose in April last year. Molasses used for distilling from July 1, 1960, through April 30, 1961, totaled 25.5 million gallons compared to 25.1 million in the same period a year earlier according to the Internal Revenue Service.

Neomycin Base — This antibiotic was produced last year in the amount of 30,000 pounds, as against the 1959 output of 38,000 pounds.

Penicillin Salts—Preliminary 1960 production figures on penicillin is reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 659,000 pounds for all types of salts, according to the Tariff Commission. Of this total, 271,000 pounds was the potassium salt, 300,000 pounds of procaine G, and the small remainder was sodium and other salts.

The 1960 production was the highest ever recorded, in terms of billion units amounting in 1960 to some 571,846 billion units as compared with the 1959 output of 429,781 billion units. The high production rate is attributed to increased use of penicillin alone and in combination with other drugs, stepped up use in animal feed supplements, and increased export volume.

Streptomycin—Tariff Commission reports show that regular streptomycin salts turned out in 1960 totaled 605,000 pounds, more than double the 1959 output. Meanwhile, dihydrostreptomycin continued its steady decline, falling off to 392,000 pounds in 1960, a decline of 10 percent relative to 1959. 1960 exports of regular streptomycin were up 8 percent over 1959, as against a drop of 26 percent for the dihydro product.

Sulfa Drugs—Exports of sulfa drugs in May amounted to 42,407 pounds, valued at $452,362. Totals represented: sulfathiazole, 4,524 pounds, valued at $23,673; sulfadiazine, 440 pounds, valued at $3,317; and sulfonamide drugs not specifically classified (this category contains the more recently

—*Continued on page 53*

Drugs and Fine Chemical Imports: May

Imports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for April and May 1961, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		May	April
Ascorbic acid	lbs.	33,397	36,326
Caffeine	lbs.	102,623	82,000
Camphor, crude	lbs.	0	0
Refined	lbs.	32,048	
Synthetic	lbs.	190,500	90,100
Iodine, crude	lbs.	60,227	272,027
Menthol:			
Natural	lbs.	152,540	115,384
Synthetic	lbs.	14,400	14,221
Pyridoxine	lbs.	881	440
Quinidine and salts	ozs.	155,874	92,099
Saccharin	lbs.	26,428	26,119
Sodium alginate	lbs.	47,325	22,110
Tartaric acid	lbs.	535,707	332,033
Thiamine	lbs.	2,513	3,580
Theobromine	lbs.	3,702	1,102
Vitamins and vitasterols, n.e.c.	lbs.	106,639	46,542

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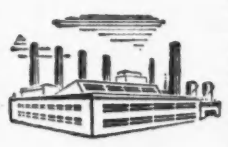
PHYSICIANS	Pleased patients please physicians.	Better taste in orals. Fewer "bitter-taste" complaints from patients.	Smaller dose volume with higher potency solutions.	Less pain with parenterals. Greater patient acceptability.	Fewer complaints from patients. Less wasted time for doctors.	
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT 	High and rapid solubility.	Compatible in multivitamin formulae.	Economical, less time and labor in compounding.	No solubilizer needed.	Make clear solutions of 30 mg. or higher per ml. of water.	No special techniques required. Relieve technical department problems.
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

—Continued from page 50

developed items), 37,443 pounds, valued at $425,372.

Tetracyclines—In 1959 there were produced 139,000,000 grams, while the 1960 output fell off slightly to around 130,298,000 grams. Demand through the year remained fairly steady, and there was no significant change in end-use patterns expected to develop in the months immediately ahead.

Vitamin B_{12}—May exports of Vitamin B_{12} were valued at $80,364. Major shipments went to: Bermuda $42,191; Canada $31,041, and Peru $8,141.

Domestic market is active, prices firm. No increases are looked for, although the schedule is at an all-time low.

Botanicals

Bloodroot—With availability of new crop, prices are about 5c. lower at 80c. to 85c. a pound.

Gum Arabic—Imports amounted to 2.4 million pounds in January 1961, almost 5 times greater than those of January a year ago. The big increase, Business & Defense Services Administration reports, probably results from the higher declared average price of 19.8c. a pound in January of '61. This compares with 16.6c. in '59, and 19.2c. yearly average in '60.

Collections are always greater when prices rise and consequently exports are larger since most of the crop is exported, BDSA explains.

World and US demand for arabic has been rising steadily, and importers must obtain supplies while stocks are unsold at the source, a situation that contributes to price firming and price increases.

Locust Bean Gum—Price will play an important role if locust bean gum imports are to reach the 1956 high of 15.1 million pounds, according to BDSA.

Arrivals in 1960 were only 8.1 million pounds. Competition with other natural water-soluble and synthetic resins is keen. The average import price was 23.3c. a pound in '60 and 23.5c. a pound in '59. In January this year, it was 24.3c. and in December 1960, 25.9c. a pound.

Mandrake Root—This season's crop is in and with dealers' stocks replenished, prices have dropped approximately 3c., to a range of from 42c. to 48c. a pound.

Drug & Fine Chemical Briefs

BAEDECKER TO FOREIGN MARTS: *Proprietary Handbook for International Trade* is now available from the Proprietary Association, 1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The book contains information on twenty countries. Product registration, exchange restrictions, import facilities, and market size are among the topics discussed.

NAMING DRUGS: American Medical Association and the United States Pharmacopeial Convention have approved a cooperative program for the selection of non-proprietary names for drugs. It provides for a joint nomenclature committee and review board. Until now, only AMA's Council on Drugs has worked with manufacturers on the selection of non-proprietary names for drugs.

NEW TRANQUILIZER: A new tranquilizer for use in controlling mild to moderate anxiety and tension and to reduce muscular spasm is now being marketed by Lederle Laboratories, a division of American Cyanamid Company. Called "Trepidone," it sells to the retailer at $2.90 in bottles of fifty tablets.

PARKE-DAVIS BUILDING: Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd., is constructing a $150,000 office-warehouse building in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Scheduled for completion this month, the facility will serve as headquarters for operations in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Parke-Davis has been in Winnipeg since 1919.

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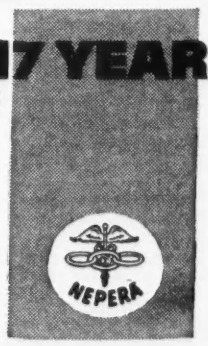

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Antibiotics Certification Is Going to Cost More

Fees for the certification of antibiotics by Food & Drug Administration are on the rise.

FDA announced last week that, following a survey by the General Accounting Office, it must revise its schedule to reflect GAO's findings.

For one thing, the old fee system failed to take into account the value of space occupied by the antibiotics certification activities of FDA.

Also, since the last adjustment, in 1958, congress raised salaries and enacted a health benefits program, which should be reflected.

The new charge represents an increase of about 20 percent.

Nitric Contract to Chemico

Chemical Construction Corporation, New York, has been awarded a contract to design, erect and supply equipment for a 120 ton-a-day nitric acid plant for Cooperative Farm Chemicals Association at Lawrence, Kan. Chemico has previously designed and erected ammonia, urea, and nitric acid plants for CFCA at Lawrence.

Arsenic Acid Withdrawn For Approval of Tolerance

The Arsenic Industry Committee has withdrawn its request to Food & Drug Administration for approval of tolerances for residues of arsenic acid in or on cottonseed under the Miller pesticide law.

The reason for the withdrawal, as explained by FDA, is that the petition was deficient in data on the carry-through of the chemical into food products.

The chemical is used in the spraying of cotton during the growing season for the control of cotton insects. Residues of the arsenic show up on the cottonseed, which is ground into meal for animal feeds or crushed for oil for use in the human diet.

Officials said that the situation requires more complete information on residues of the chemical showing up in the food products made from the oil or the meat or milk from animals fed the meal.

The petition had proposed a residue tolerance of 5 parts per million. Withdrawal of the petition was without prejudice to re-offering it when more data is obtained.

Synthetic Organics Output

—*Continued from page 7*

753 million pounds reported for 1959. Sales in 1960 totaled 435 million pounds, valued at $165 million, compared with 453 million pounds, valued at $136 million, in 1959.

The most important subgroup of cyclic compounds was the lubricating oil additives, the output of which was 396 million pounds in 1960.

Total production of miscellaneous acyclic chemicals in 1960 was 31.1 billion pounds—6.5 percent more than the output of 29.2 billion pounds reported for 1959. Sales in 1960 totaled 13.5 billion pounds, valued at $1.9 billion, compared with 13.0 billion pounds, valued at $1.8 billion, in 1959.

Individual chemicals, the output of which exceeded 1 billion pounds in 1960, were synthetic methanol (2.0 billion pounds, compared with 1.8 billion pounds in 1959); formaldehyde (1.9 billion pounds, compared with 1.8 billion pounds); ethyl alcohol (1.7 billion pounds, compared with 1.6 billion pounds); ethylene oxide (1.5 billion pounds, compared with 1.4 billion pounds); urea (1.5 billion pounds, compared with 1.3 billion pounds); ethylene glycol (1.3 billion pounds, compared with 1.2 billion pounds); dichloroethane (1.3 billion pounds, compared with 1.1 billion pounds); isopropyl alcohol (1.2 billion pounds, compared with 1.1 billion pounds); and acetic anhydride (1.1 billion pounds in each year).

The statistics on production and sales of miscellaneous synthetic organic chemicals in the Commission's preliminary report are about 95 percent complete. Complete statictics will be given in the final report on production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals in 1960, which will be issued later this year.

Stauffer to Make Chlorine

—*Continued from page 3*

on stream at Charleston, Tenn., by year's end.

- General Aniline & Film Corporation is boosting capacity at Linden, N. J., from fifty to 230 tons a day.
- Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation has finished modernizing its Wyandotte, Mich., unit with capacity increased from 50,000 to 60,000 tons a year.
- Hooker Chemical Corporation will have the first of a four step expansion on stream at Niagara Falls, by August 1.

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OPD Readers Write

APhA's Drug Standards Lab

The Editor
OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER
Dear Sir:

We appreciate your interest in the establishment of the "Drug Standards Laboratory" by the American Pharmaceutical Association Foundation, as evidenced by your editorial in the June 12 issue of OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER. You have, however, made several observations in your comments which we feel require some clarification.

As you have noted, the purpose of the laboratory is to provide services to the official compendia in their revision programs.

Stated very briefly, one might say that the compendia *set* standards for drugs, the government agencies *enforce* the standards specified, and the manufacturers *adhere to* the standards in producing their products.

As we are both aware, each of the latter two groups has extensive laboratory facilities at its disposal to carry on its respective program. Is it not then appropriate that the compendia should likewise have such a facility available?

Representation or support by governmental agencies or pharmaceutical manufacturers in the operation of such a facility would be no more appropriate, then, than for compendia representatives to sit in making policy or developing programs for the government or manufacturers' laboratories.

Each group has separate and clearly defined responsibilities and serves to maintain proper checks and balances with respect to drug manufacture.

Who is it then that sets the standards? The compendia, historically and traditionally, were established and have served to assure the physician that the drug he prescribes, and the pharmacist that the drug he dispenses, will meet certain minimum standards and specifications.

For this reason the USP and the NF are developed and revised by independent groups of medicinal and pharmaceutical experts. (While employees of various governmental agencies or pharmaceutical manufacturers may serve on their respective committees of revision, they do so only as individual drug experts and not as representatives of any particular group.)

Since compendia specifications are developed in the interest of high standards of medicine and pharmacy, it is only proper that the above-mentioned laboratory should be sponsored by the national professional organizations of physicians and pharmacists; namely, the AMA and the APhA.

The USP organizational structure, moreover, is rather equally composed of physicians and pharmacists.

The various other groups mentioned in your editorial, on the other hand, do not so qualify.

We trust that had you been aware of these facts, your editorial would have given recognition to the unique and important service to be performed by the Drug Standards Laboratory.

EDWARD G. FELDMANN, PhD
Director, APhA's Scientific Division

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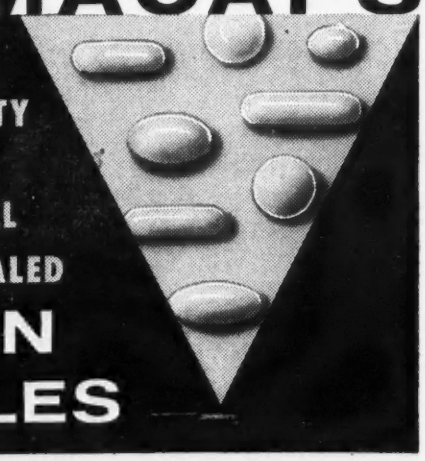

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Petroleum Derivatives

Benzene exports continue at flood proportions while imports ebb. Through May exports totaled 17.2 million gallons as against 9.7 million gallons in the same period last year. Imports in the same five month slot trailed off to 5.1 million gallons as against 11.2 million gallons last year through May. Chances are, observers predict, that the net export balance will widen as the year lengthens. For one thing, some of the new benzene units due on stream in the second half of the year have already contracted some, if not all, of their capacity to foreign consumers.

As domestic supply gains—some observers say it will soon outstrip demand—producers are sure to look overseas for additional outlets. Conversely, imports are declining. The last Soviet Russian shipment of benzene to the US under long-term contract is believed to have arrived in May. Trade sources estimate that only occasional spot shipments will arrive at US ports for the balance of the year. Decline of spot price due to increased US supply is also discouraging European suppliers from shipping to the US. Step up in continental demand is expected to divert much of the once-US bound export material to European consumers.

Crude oil production and crude runs to stills dropped in the week ended July 1 according to reports received from the industry.

Daily average output of crude, including lease condensate, was 6,888,000 b.p.d., a drop of 209,000 b.p.d. from the preceding week.

Daily average crude runs to stills were 7,789,000 b.p.d., a decline of 76,000 b.p.d. from the previous week.

Aromatic Solvents

enzene—Business is moving normally with no outstanding features noted at present.

Supply is back to adequate levels. Demand remains high with little prospect of a significant summer letdown.

If anything, supply may become a little loose by the end of the year what with a flood of new benzene facilities expected on stream.

Some of the producers building new plants are countering what appears to be an upcoming domestic surfeit by contracting material in whole or in part to overseas consumers.

Rapid expansion of Europe's chemical industry and consequent heavier demand for benzene plus a potentially oversupplied US market has reversed the tide of benzene shipments.

In contrast to last year, benzene imports in 1961 have shrunk to half of the volume of 1960 while exports have approximately doubled.

Imports of benzene jumped to 873,811 gallons in May after registering none in April.

Shipment was valued at $294,741, or 34 2c. a gallon.

Country of origin was USSR and the destination Detroit.

Imports of benzene through the first five months are running below half the pace set last year.

Through April 1961 imports totaled 5.1 million gallons as against 11.2 million in the same period last year.

USSR has supplied 3.8 million gallons of the total imports thus far through May.

Canada accounted for approximately 1 million gallons while Poland supplied the balance.

Toluene—Current pace of activity is decelerating slightly, reports one trade source.

Price in the Gulf continues at 18 to 19c. a gallon.

Toluene for avgas remains unchanged in demand.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 15, 1960
104.11	104.11	104.11	103.74

For Current Prices See Page 9

Toluene doesn't share in the stepped up demand for commercial avgas associated with the summer tourist flight bonanza as its avgas end use is restricted to government aricraft.

Toluene imports jumped to 610,921 gallons in May, up from the 59,000 gallons imported in April.

Shipments were valued at $117,239, or an average of 19c. a gallon.

All material originated in Canada and arrived at Detroit.

Xylene—Supply shortened in recent weeks due to the shutdown of one major supplier of material.

Although still adequately supplied, the shutdown did create a snugger market.

Solvent business may escape a summer slump this year by earlier start of the new model year of the auto industry.

Xylene imports in May rose to 115,897 gallons after being slightly less than half that figure in April.

Value of shipments was placed at $26,398.

All material originated in Canada and arrived at Detroit.

LPG's

Imports of lpg's in May amounted to 212,182 bbls. valued at $643,721.

Canada supplied the bulk of the material——186,887 bbls. valued at $580,993—while Saudi Arabia shipped 22,217 bbls. valued at $53,188.

W. Germany and France supplied smaller quantities.

Waxes

Off in April was production, exports and demand for petroleum-derived wax. Stocks climbed while imports remained negligible.

On the year, all categories are ahead of last year except for demand which displays a marginal decline.

Production of wax in April was 522,000 bbls. (each bbl. equals 280 lbs.), down 23,000 bbls. from March.

Output for the year through April was 2,023,000 bbls., up from the 1,913,000 bbls. recorded last year in the same period.

Domestic demand was 344,000 bbls in April, down 41,000 bbls. from March.

On the year through April demand was 1,489,000 bbls., as compared with 1,502,000 bbls. in the same period last year.

Exports declined as well. April shipments were 103,000 bbls., down 21,000 bbls. from March export totals.

Exports through April were 27,000 bbls. ahead of the same period last year, recording a total of 434,000 bbls. for the first four months of 1961.

Miscellaneous

Mineral Oils—One veteran trade observer comments that current sales activity far exceeds that of last year or the year before.

No particular end-use appears to be spearheading the upward drive.

Instead, all areas of consumption are reported taking material in good volume.

Supply of white oils remain ample.

Prices are reported firm.

Despite the substantial price hike instituted earlier this year, the stable character of prices is a source of satisfaction to producers.

Exports of white mineral oils in May totaled 18,998 bbls., each containing 42 gallons.

Value of shipments was placed at $453,747 by Tariff Commission.

Petrolatum and petroleum jelly exports in May hit 6,303,384 pounds, valued at $518,974.

Crude Oil Stocks Climb

Domestic and foreign crude petroleum stocks at the close of the week ended July 1 were 1,927,000 bbls. higher than at the end of the preceding week.

Week ended July 1—257,429,000 bbls.

Preceding week—255,502,000 bbls.

This increase comprises an increase of 3,793,000 bbls. in stocks of domestic crude, and a decrease of 1,866,000 bbls. of foreign crude.

(Source: Bureau of Mines)

Trade Name Chemicals

Emulsion Polymer: Will Floor Polish Firms Take a Shine to New Vehicle?

Producers of emulsion polymers are off and running with a new type of product for the floor polish industry. Morton Chemical Company, first to release details on what it terms "a unique polymer system," is now busily sampling the market with high hopes of snapping the lock on a bigger share of a 65-million-pound outlet for synthetic polymers in floor polishes.

Morton's new product, designated "Lock and Key," is reported resistant to common alkaline cleaners, yet is sensitive to mildly acidic wax strippers.

The company isn't saying what monomers are being used, but does indicate a whole family of similar materials—using diverse polymer systems—is possible if acid-sensitive floor polishes gain consumer acceptance.

But interest in acid-sensitive polymer vehicles for floor polishes is by no means confined to one company. The trade is bursting with activity in this area.

Polyvinyl Chemicals, Inc., Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., and UBS Chemical Corporation are all neck and neck with Morton in research and development of new polymer products.

Polyvinyl Chemicals Test Marketing

Polyvinyl Chemicals is test marketing two new acrylic copolymers which feature acid-sensitivity. The newcomers are "Neocryl A-400" and "A-410" and will sell in bulk at 34 cents and 38 cents a pound, respectively.

Despite a price which is roughly twice that of previously offered polymers, the company reports a great deal of interest on the part of major polish formulators throughout the industry.

Reichhold Chemicals is quite interested in improved floor polish vehicles and will shortly come out with a product which is insensitive to common household cleaners, has considerably improved wearability and which can be recoated as soon as the first coat is dried.

Reichhold further anticipates that exceptionally acidic stripping agents will not be required in its new entry.

UBS Chemical, which lays claim to being the leading producer in the field, has several research programs going on for producing greatly improved polymers.

The company points out that building alkaline resistance into a floor polish polymer is only one approach to the problem.

Target for these polymer producers are the half-dozen or so big polish formulators whose nationwide distribution systems and advertising campaigns would be necessary to push an acid-sensitive polish over the top.

Front-running S. C. Johnson & Son, with its own polymer supply, reports the company is "aware of developments in the field and has been working in this area as well as on other advances in floor polishes."

A little less cryptic is Simoniz Company, which discloses it has been working with Morton Chemical and Polyvinyl Chemicals and will test market a finished product in the very near future.

For these, and other national distributors of floor polishes, the marketing problem involved in putting over an acid-sensitive polish are by no means small.

Formulators Face Problems

It's considered early in the game to talk much about these problems, but observers point out that formulators are immediately faced with the task of selling a product which is higher in price than conventional polish and requires purchase of another product (wax remover) at the same time. It's pointed out that "companion" sales have seldom been successful in the past.

But the hope of obtaining the twin properties of improved scrubability and removability in an acid-sensitive polish, makes it likely that the nation's housewives will get a chance to evaluate the new development via a host of new polish formulations within the next two years.

It is difficult to get agreement among polymer producers as to the polymer requirements of the floor polish industry.

According to one breakdown, about 16 million pounds of straight acrylic monomers are used in polymer polishes. When acrylic-styrene combinations are considered, the total goes up to 22 million out of a total market of 65 million pounds.

One major polymer supplier maintains that S. C. Johnson, Simoniz Company and Boyle-Midway Division of American Home Products Corporation each have needs in excess of 20 million pounds, and that half a dozen smaller companies take 4-6 million pounds a year apiece. These firms alone would push the total market up around 100 million pounds annually.

It is in the household products that polymers have made their deepest penetration. It's estimated that 60-70 percent of polymer sales to wax formulators go into household consumer products.

However, an acid-sensitive polymer polish could have a wide appeal on the relatively untapped industrial level. Observers cite the fact that a polish could be put down in heavy traffic areas and could be repeatedly scrubbed with detergent before recoating would be necessary.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, which compiles yearly figures of industrial polishes, finishes and cleaners through its Waxes and Floor Finishes Division, recorded a growth of 36.83 percent in polymer polishes during 1959, and an almost 50 percent increase during the previous year. Figures for 1960, available sometime in October, are expected to show a 35-40 percent increase, according to trade estimates.

Polymer Polishes Advance

In 1959, shipments of aqueous polymer and resin polishes amounted to 4,041,998 gallons as against the 2,953,959 gallons for the previous year, CSMA reports.

Synthetic polymers, which first entered the polish market about six years ago, have experienced rapid growth, largely at the expense of wax emulsions.

Polystyrene latex was first used in this application, but the acrylics made their appearance a few years later and current products are based on acrylics or combinations of acrylics and polystyrene.

There is speculation in the trade that the new acid-sensitive polymers will not contain common acrylates such as ethyl acrylate, methyl acrylate or 2-ethylhexyl acrylate. This would suggest polystyrene or vinyl chloride as part of the copolymer.

For the future, it's anticipated that acrylics will continue on the upgrade while polystyrene use is on the way down. But polymer polishes, which made their advances at the expense of natural waxes, may now be in for a period of in-fighting between acid-sensitive and conventional polymer types.

Acid-removable floor polishes are said to be generally cationic in nature and, according to one formulator, may have dirt collection tendencies.

According to Morton Chemical, "Lock and Key" polymer will be directed in-

—Continued on page 68

Methacrylate Monomers: Key to the New Polishes?

Are the two new methacrylate monomers recently introduced by Rohm & Haas Company key ingredients in acid-sensitive polymers for floor polish?

The two monomers, dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate (DMAEMA) and tert-butylaminoethyl methacrylate (BAEMA), each contain the amino group which sources say would fill the bill for acid-sensitivity in a polymer.

R&H, which describes the chemicals as "readily polymerizable acrylic monomers that provide a means of introducing pendant reactive amine groups," doesn't rule out the possibility, but points out that the price ($1.70 a pound) militates against their use in this application.

Outsiders estimate that a 15 percent concentration of one of these monomers would be needed in a copolymer to obtain acid-sensitivity.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

A 25 cent per pound price advance for Puerto Rican bay and the news that production in general is falling off, were heard about the trade last week. Apparently the natives of the bay producing regions are being attracted by more profitable occupations and the bay trees are being neglected. Lemongrass continues at its extremely high price with a number of dealers reporting they have no stocks. Formosan citronella continues firm as does palmarosa.

The following information about various soap operations throughout the world, is from the US Department of Commerce publication, *Chemical & Rubber*:

• It is estimated that Argentina has more than 2,000 soap plants; these plants also produced 13,000 tons of glycerin and 8,000 tons of stearic acid, some of which is exported. The combined value of output is about $25 million. More than 300 firms in the perfumery and cosmetic field, including many prominent US and European companies, produce a wide range of items. Imports of these products are negligible.

• The soap factory established by a leading British manufacturer in Burma, is now in full operation making its complete line of products. This plant had been in partial operation for several months. The company owns 75 percent of the stock. The remaining 25 percent is held by the Burmese government.

• In East Pakistan, both imported and domestically produced soap, lotion, creams and powders faced stiff competition in the last quarter of 1960 from lower quality products at lower prices. Consumers were reported to have complained of high prices. Consumers' preferences for cheaper commodities unsettled the market. A large international manufacturer of soap has expressed dissatisfaction over sales in the quarter.

• A government-owned plant was opened in the extreme southwest of Ghana early this year to manufacture soap and refine vegetable oils.

Societe Industrielle Commerciale Nigerienne, an importer, exporter, and wholesaler of general merchandise, is establishing a plant in Niamey, Republic of the Niger, which was formerly French West Africa. This information is from the Foreign Commerce Weekly, a publication of the US Department of Commerce.

The report goes on to say that this firm has expressed interest in the potential sale of rights to produce specialty candies, perfumes, cosmetics and similar products. The company may also be interested in specialized machinery for the production of such products.

Interested US firms may address correspondence to Societe Industrielle Commerciale Nigerienne, Boite Postale 528 Niamey, Republic of the Niger.

Price Trends

Advanced
Bay, Puerto Rican, 25c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 15, 1960
143.52	143.50	143.37	146.10

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Bay—It has been reported that general market conditions are firm. Natives living in Puerto Rico and the island of Dominica are said to be turning to more lucrative ways of making a living.

The NF Puerto Rican material has advanced in price from its previously-quoted level, $4 per pound, to $4.25 per pound. The material from Dominica remains firm at its previously-quoted price, $4.25 per pound.

Citronella—According to *Chemical & Rubber*, which is a publication of the US Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration, this oil (probably the Java-type) has recently been given pioneer status in Malaya by the Federation Government.

Pioneer status means relief from income tax.

From Formosa comes the word that the market is quite firm.

Eucalyptus—The Federation Government of Malaya has given pioneer status (relief from income tax) to eucalyptus oil. By the government order, the 31st under the applicable ordinance, the number of pioneer products in Malaya has been increased to 258. Other products recently given this status are peppermint oil, peppermint crystals, patchouli and citronella.

Lemon—Sales of Messina lemon oil are reported to be good. Very little California material is available on spot.

Lemongrass—A good many dealers are reported to have discontinued handling this item because of its extremely high price. Some dealers who have stocks are quoting as high as $5 per pound.

Reports from source indicate that some sections of southern India are actually in flood condition. There has been an undue amount of rain which has swelled the rivers, it was said.

Normally the new crop would become available in May-June. And, normally, at this time, prices would be expected to drop. For this reason, people in the US let their stocks get quite low, thinking they would do most of their buying when prices came down. But they never did.

Instead of the new crop material flooding the market, it is virtually non-existant.

Very little material of Indian origin is available on spot, it's reported. Substantial quantities of Guatemalan material are available, however.

Palmarosa—This market continues firm, according to reports from essential oil dealers here in the New York area.

Patchouli—This oil has recently been given pioneer status in Malaya by the Federation Government. Pioneer status means relief from income tax.

Peppermint—The Federation Government of Malaya gave pioneer status, which means relief from income tax, to the domestic producers of peppermint oil, according to *Chemical & Rubber*, a publication of the US Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

Sandalwood—The spot market continues firm as it has been for many months. Prices range between $26 and $30 per pound.

The Mysore City plant and a smaller factory at Shimoga, Mysore, produce most of the world's distilled sandalwood oil—Santalum album. This information

Essential Oil Imports: May

	Net Quantity Pounds	$ Value
Cinnamon Leaf	1,769	2,793
Geranium	17,260	293,784
Otto of Rose*	236	10,101
Bergamot	12,222	126,936
Citronella	71,425	65,339
Lemongrass	72,868	130,615
Lavender	46,374	69,805
Lemon	18,183	87,398
Orange	5,612	12,652
Sandalwood	16,930	151,721
Lime	43,101	216,212
Almond	275	451
Camphor	13,300	3,113
Caraway	2,977	9,763
Cananga	3,350	29,084
Lignaloe	30,022	47,570
Orange Flower	20	1,492
Petitgrain	47,302	94,679
Rosemary	14,038	15,261
Thyme	111	254
Clove	27,150	38,217
Eucalyptus	35,616	12,161
Patchouli	5,050	24,719
Peppermint	22	170
Pine Needle	768	1,634
Ocotea Cymbarum	67,771	19,608
Vetivert	5,127	50,731

Source, Bureau of Census.
* Ounce.

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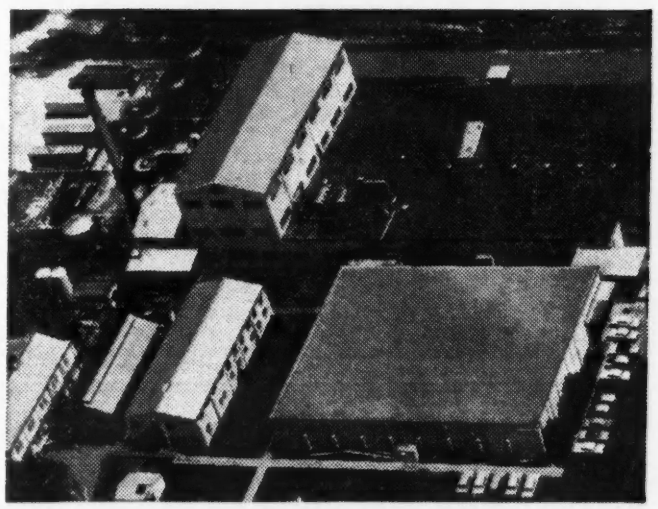
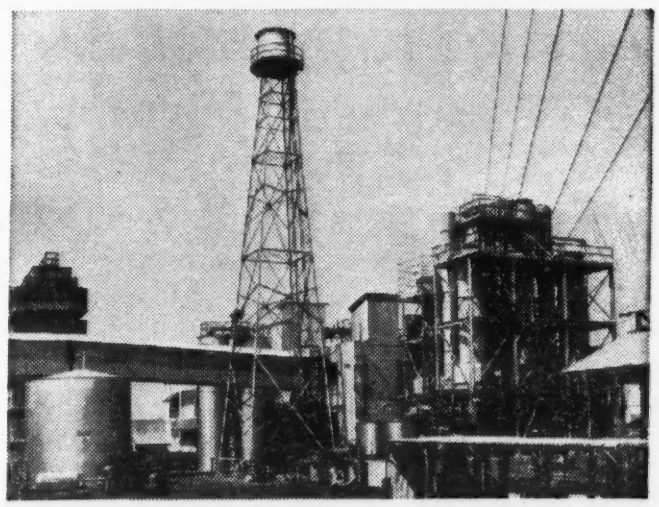


Florida SUN-FILLED citrus oils are produced at 3 Minute Maid plants — Plymouth (shown above), Auburndale and Leesburg, Florida.



California SUN-FILLED citrus oils are produced at Minute Maid's Golden Citrus plant at Anaheim, California.

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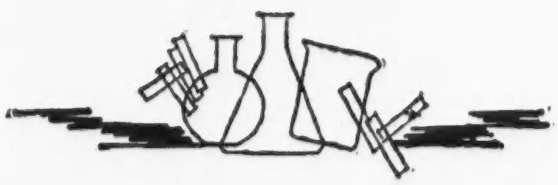

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Essential Oils

comes from Chemical & Rubber, a publication of the US Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

These plants operate as a state monopoly and have the sole right to utilize the sandalwood, which is found largly in Mysore State.

Annual production is about 125,000 pounds, which is generally considered satisfactory. Output is held below capacity to correspond as closely as possible with anticipated world demand for the oil.

This regulation is possible because the management controls most of the world supply.

The so-called sandalwood oil Haitian is a different type, Amyris balsamifera, and is now sold as amyris oil.

The management states that sales of sandalwood oil to the United States account for about 20 percent of production. A single US firm is the sole distributor in the United States and also distills oil from imported Mysore sandalwood logs.

Prices have increased greatly in the past decade, owing to the placing of artificial prices upon the wood by the Mysore State Forest Department and the scarcity of the wood outside Mysore State.

Prices are determined by auction sales of the wood held in areas outside of Mysore, especially in Madras State, where small amounts are grown and used by private distillers.

According to the various producers of synthetic sandalwood essences in the US, their sales have increased to a marked degree during the past several months.

Seeds and Spices

Cardamoms—Most varieties remained at their previously quoted prices. Guatemala decorticated material, however dropped in price from $2.60 per pound to $2.55 per pound.

Cloves—Zanzibar No. 1 material advanced from 42c. per pound, to 44c. per pound. Madagascar material dropped from 38c. per pound to 37½c. per pound.

Cream of Tartar—Spanish material in kegs has advances from 30½c. to 31c.

Fenugreek—Moroccan material has advanced from 11c. per pound to 12c. per pound.

Pepper—Both Malabar and Lampong black material have dropped in price from 47½c. per pound to 46c. per pound.

Muntok white has dropped from 56c. per pound to 55c. per pound.

Essential Oils Briefs

LIQUID NITROGEN USED: Air Reduction Company is working on a process to preserve the flavor of foods with a high water content by freezing them rapidly. By accident they dropped an orange which had been quickly frozen by liquid nitrogen. To the experimenter's surprise, the orange shattered into thousands of tiny juice cells. The cell walls did not break and the cells themselves retained all of their original flavor which makes them ideal agents for flavoring.

ASSOCIATION HEAD: Ellis Meer, president of Meer Corporation, New York, elected president of the Water Soluble Gum Association.

'Polysorbate 80' Cleared For Food Packaging Use

"Polysorbate 80" has been cleared as safe for use by Food & Drug Administration as an anti-fogging agent in food packaging. The action was taken on a petition filed with the agency by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

The order of clearance is for use of the substance as a component of polyvinyl chloride film used for packaging meat and fresh fruits and vegetables whereby the maximum amount does not exceed 1.2 percent of the weight of the film, and as a component of rubber hydrochloride film for packaging meat whereby the maximum amount does not exceed 1.5 percent of the weight of the film.

Morningstar-Paisley Appoints

Richard H. Dillinger has been appointed manager of starch sales, a newly-created position at Morningstar-Paisley, Inc., New York. Mr. Dillinger will coordinate tapioca and potato starch, as well as promotion of ethylated, oxidized and cationic starch derivatives, dextrine products and pregelatinized starches.

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ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—280 bgs, Atlantic Raw Materials, Genoa
ALUMINUM POWDER—20 dms, B F Drakenfeld, Bremen
55 dms, Hamburg
ALUMINUM SILICATE—29 dms, Engelhardt Industries, Bremen
AMBRETTE SEED—57 bgs, La Libertad
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—360 dms, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM SULFATE—5 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
ANILINE DYES—4 dms, General Dyestuff Co, Havre
28 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
68 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
10 dms, L & R Organic Products, Liverpool
113 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
21 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Bremen
7 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Hamburg
29 dms, Gebhardt Vogel Tanning Co, Antwerp
388 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—60 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Alicante
ANTIMONY—20 cks, Watson Geach, Hull
ANTIMONY REGULUS—50 cs, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
ANTIMONY SULFIDE—10 dms, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
ANTIPYRINE—5 cks, Havre
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Port Sudan
1,000 bgs, Beech Nut Life Savers, London
156 bgs, Dakar
ARROWROOT—3,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, St Vincent
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
600 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Durban
ASCORBIC ACID—20 dms, Yokohama
BALSAM—11 dms, Peter Andrea Corp, La Libertad
BARIUM CYANIDE—1 cs, Amend Drug & Chemical Co, Bremen
BEESWAX—85 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Puerto Plata
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
240 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Talcahuano
93 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
30 bgs, Paranagua
BENZOCAINE—26 dms, Hamburg
BERGAMOT OIL—28 cs, Messina
BLANC FIXE—1,400 bgs, Rotterdam
BONE—292 bgs, Velleman Corp, Santos
500 bgs, Martin Baer & Co, Rio de Janeiro
BRONZE POWDER—5 dms, B F Drakenfeld, Bremen
13 dms, Bremen
8 dms, Hamburg
CALCIUM CARBONATE—740 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
1,200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
204 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
500 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
600 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—600 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
400 dms, Yokohama
CAMPHOR OIL—30 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Yokohama
CAMPHOR POWDER—20 cs, Polychemical Lab, Kobe
CANANGA OIL—1 ck, A Verley & Co, Marseille
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMON SEED—104 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CARMINE—5 dms, H Kohnstamm & Co, London
CARNAUBA WAX—112 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
351 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Tutoia
313 bgs, National City Bank, Tutoia
751 bgs, Bank of London & SA, Tutoia
39 bgs, Bank of NY, Tutoia
188 bgs, Peoples Trust Co, Tutoia
100 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Salvador
CASEIN—4,756 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
500 bgs, E Lang, Buenos Aires
215 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bergen
1,866 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
617 bgs, Hamburg
CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID—135 cs, Hooker Chemical Corp, Cochin
CASSIA—206 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Rotterdam
267 bls, J F Frank, Rotterdam
792 bls, K H Landes & Co, Djakarta
1,033 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Santos
200 tons Wallace & Tiernan, Salvador
CELERY SEED—172 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—200 bgs, Davidson Chemical Corp, Marseille
CHLORINATED SOLVENTS—50 dms, Berg Chemical Co, Hamburg
CHLOROPHYL—1 dm, Airkem Inc, London
CINNAMON BARK—169 bgs, George Uhe Co, Monbasa
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Galle
6 dms, George Uhe Co, Galle
50 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Keelung
65 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
CLOVE—50 cs, L A Champon & Co, Zanzibar
CLOVE OIL—24 dms, Zanzibar
COCONUT OIL—68 tons Falleck Products Co, Rotterdam
768 tons, Zamboanga
CODLIVER OIL—43 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Bergen
COLORS, DRY—1,200 bgs, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
COPAL GUM—60 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
124 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Singapore
70 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
80 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, London
COPPER CYANIDE—80 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Leverpool
110 cks, D Hauser, Hamburg
CORN STARCH—647 bgs, Rotterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—1,000 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, London
CUBE ROOT—340 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CYSTEINE HYDROCHLORIDE—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
DEGRAS—22 dms, Midwest Overseas Trading Corp, Liverpool
10 dms, Malmstrom Chemical Corp, Liverpool
DEXTRIN—300 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Stein Hall Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Bestick Adhesives, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—4 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
DICYANDIAMIDE—40 bgs, A & S Corp, Yokohama
DIMETHYLPENTANOIC ACID—10 cs, Humble Oil Co, Hamburg
DIMETHYLUREA—68 dms, Phillipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen
DINA ACID—24 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
DUBOSIA LEAVES—8 bls, A W Fenton & Co, Brisbane
DYES, COALTAR—32 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
84 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
37 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Hamburg
13 dms, Toms River Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—241 bgs, Reichard Coulstos, Larnaca
900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
ETHYLENEIMINE POLYMER—42 dms, Bremen
FENNEL SEED—264 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—123,346 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
124,891 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Las Piedras
127,489 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Caripito
425,000 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Aruba
276,707 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
129,413 bbls, Signal Oil & Gas Co, Aruba
FULLER'S EARTH—400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, London
FURFURAL—890 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALL—6 cks, Wilson & Co, Auckland
GELATIN—100 bgs, Medico Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
303 bgs, H Brunckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
35 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
300 bgs, B Young, Antwerp
540 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
73 dms, B Young, London
100 bgs, G G Lippelgoes, Hull
GHATTI GUM—110 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Bombay
111 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
59 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Bombay
GINGER—10 bgs, Cliquot Club Co, Kingston
224 bgs, Lagos
GLUTAMIC ACID—20 dms Gyma Lab, Antwerp
GLUTARIC ACID—1 dm Paragon Organic Chemicals Co, London
GLUE—600 bgs Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
200 cs Henneux Co, Rotterdam
GLYCINE—25 dms H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—250 bgs Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
500 bgs Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
560 bgs Eagle Pencil Co, Bremen
GUAIACWOOD OIL—12 dms, Asuncion
GUAR GUM—650 bgs J L Quesada, Valencia
300 bgs T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—500 bgs Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,445 tons U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
10,274 tons U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
16,382 tons National Gypsum Co, Halifax
8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE—20 dms Polychemical Lab, Bremen
IODINE, CRUDE—114 kgs Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
60 dms Bunge Corp, Yokohama
176 kgs Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IRON BLUE—9 dms Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON CARBONYL—60 dms Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—1,957 bgs Reichard Couiston, Malaga
JUNIPER OIL—2 dms International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Rijeka
KAMALA POWDER—34 bgs Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
34 bgs Meer Corp, Bombay
KARAYA GUM—90 bgs P A Dunkel, Bombay ....
124 bgs Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
133 bgs Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
36 bgs Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
119 bgs Nehls & O'Connell, Bombay
368 bgs Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
61 bgs S B Penick & Co, Bombay
62 bgs Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
LACTIC ACID—6 dms Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Liverpool
20 cks, Havre
LACTOSE—95 dms Mutchler Chemical Co, Rotterdam
180 bgs Mutchler Chemical Co, Rotterdam
36 dms Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
60 cs, Rotterdam
LAMPBLACK—50 bgs Kores Manufacturing Co, Bremen
LAUREL LEAVES—11 bls V A Cordovi, Iskenderun
LAUREL WAX—44 bgs Strohmeyer & Arpe, Buenauentura
LAVANDIN OIL—5 cks, Brown Bros, Cannes
16 cs Lo Curto & Funk, Cannes
14 kgs, Cannes
LEMON OIL—20 cs National City Bank, Messina
120 cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—25 dms Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
6 dms Volkart Bros, Cochin
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
1 dm, Blue Seal Extract Co, Hamilton
4 dms, Port Au Prince
LITHOPONE—700 bgs, Rotterdam
LIVERMEAL—560 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Lyttelton
LIVER PLATE—22 dms, Reheis Co, Porto Alegre
LOCUST BEAN GUM—818 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
25 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Portimao
200 bgs, P A Dunkel, Portimao
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Portimao
100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Portimao
480 bgs, J L Quesada, Portimao
300 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
300 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
452 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
140 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Liverpool
MACE—40 cs, Hismoco American Co, Singapore
60 cs, K H Landes & Co, Singapore
24 cs, Van Norden & Co, Singapore
MAGNESITE—40 kgs, Barr Shipping Co, Hamburg
20 kgs, Madison Lewis Inc, Hamburg
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—35 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
30 cs, H A Gogarty, Antwerp
MARJORAM LEAVES—100 bls, M J Golombeck, Marseille
MENTHOL—50 cs, Far Eastern Syndicate, Santos
150 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
MERCURY—50 flks, Leghorn Trading Co, Leghorn
METHYL ISOPROPENYL KETONE—4 cs, London
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—150 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
MONTAN WAX—80 bgs, Rotterdam
MUCIC ACID—1 kg, Aceto Chemical Co, Southampton
NAPHTHALENE—191 bgs, Koppers Co, Middlesbrough
375 bgs, J N Forker, Middlesbrough
1,008 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Middlesbrough
479 dms, Ore & Ferro Corp, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
872 bgs, International Chemical Corp, Trieste
348 bgs, J N Forker, Hull
1,000 bgs, Ore & Ferro Corp, Rotterdam
3,000 bgs, Rotterdam
1,176 bgs, Antwerp
NUTMEG—25 bgs, Chemical Bank, St Georges
75 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, St Georges
75 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
112 bgs, National City Bank, Colombo
OLEORESIN PAPRIKA—8 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Alicante
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
OX BILE—18 dms, Merck & Co, Durban
PALMITIC ACID—8 cs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
PALMKERNEL OIL—2,325 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—33 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
40 cs, Kellys America Ltd, London
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Gel Spice Co, Hamburg
150 bgs, Asmus Bros, Rijeka
130 bgs, National City Bank, Hamburg
250 bgs, J Raphael & Sons, Hamburg
20 bgs, E Bier & Co, Alicante
25 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Alicante
PAPRIKA EXTRACT—6 cs, Globe Commerce Co, Alicante
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, M J Golombeck, Singapore
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
160 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Cochin
210 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Moji
PEPPER WHITE—60 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER OIL—1 cs, A Verley & Co, Marseille
PENTYLENETETRAZOLE — 5 dms, R J Saunders, Hamburg
PETITGRAIN OIL—12 dms, J M Rodriguez, Asuncion
25 dms, Asuncion
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—89,834 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Las Piedras
235,000 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
68,456 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
225,565 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
108,457 bbls, California Oil Co, Bajo Grande
POLYVINYL ACETATE—500 cs, Rotterdam
POYLVINYL ACETATE EMULSION—25 dms, Lloyd Associates, Bremen
POLVINYL ACETATE RESIN—600 bgs, Colloids Inc, Kobe
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—40 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Kobe
1,025 bgs, Kobe
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—2,000 bgs, Lewis Specialties Ltd, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—360 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—175 cs, Consolidated distributors, Inc, Antwerp
PROPYL THIOURACIL—3cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSK—360 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—21 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
PYRROLIDONE—9 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—524 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
1,463 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE —5 dms, Chas L. Huisking & Co, Hamburg
30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
QUININE SULFATE—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
RAPESEED—550 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Antwerp
200 bgs, Rotterdam
RUTIN—13 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Melborune
SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, George Lueder & Co, Cochin
5 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
SESAME SEED, HULLED—560 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Puerto Barrios
100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
600 bgs, Nieman Bros, Corinto
400 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
200 bgs, A A Sayia, Corinto
750 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
SHELLAC—40 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bremen
60 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bremen
300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SODA, CAUSTIC—432 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM ALGINATE—70 dms, E Mendell & Co, Havre
SODIUM ASCORBATE—2 dms, Yokohama
SODIUM BOROHYDRIDE—40 dms, Metal Hydrides Inc, Bremen
SODIUM CYANIDE—300 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM HYDROXIDE—10 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM PHOSFATE—450 bgs, M J Corbett, Rotterdam
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYROUS—3,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
STARCH—600 bgs, National Starch & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Amsterdam
STRONTIUM HYDROXIDE—45 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
SULFUR, CRUDE—3,159 tons Armour Agricultural Chemical Co, Catzacoalcos
4,055 tons E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Coaxzacoalcos
TALC—4,555 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,198 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
860 bgs, Tapioca Associates, Kohsichang
852 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kohsichang
336 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Kohsichang
600 bgs, Kohsichang
TARTARIC ACID—250 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
175 bgs,, Genoa
THEOBROMINE—22 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
THIOUREA—800 bgs, International Chemical Corp, Yokohama
THYME LEAVES—40 bls, M J Golombeck, Marseille
103 bgs, Louis Furth, Alicante
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, RUTILE—400 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TOLU BALSAM—5 dms, George Lueders & Co, Puerto Barrios
8 cs, Chemical Bank, Barranquilla
TRICHLOROETHYL PHOSPHATE—1 dm, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
UMBER, BURNT—200 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Larnaca
UREA—1,198 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VANILLA BEANS—850 cs, P H Petry, Singapore
45 cs, Marseille
VEGETABLE OIL—12 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Rotterdam
9 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
WATTLE BARK—1,100 bls, Bowring Co, Durban
WATTLE EXTRACT—675 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Mombasa
448 bgs, International Products Corp, Mombasa
WAX—400 bgs, Matthiesen & Co, Rotterdam
YERBA MATE -20 bgs, Asuncion
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 bbl, A Verley & Co, Marseille
ZINC OXIDE—480 bgs, London
ZINC SULFATE—600 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC, YELLOW—200 bgs, Revelli Chemical Co, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—6,000 bgs, Metal & Thermit Corp, Brisbane

Los Angeles

AGAR—10 bbls, Marseille
CALCIUM CARBONATE—20 bgs, A Klein, London
COPRA—3,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
1,680 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Majuro
CRYOLITE, SYNTHETIC—202 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Genoa
GUAR GUM—400 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Bank of California, Cadiz
49 dms, F & M Importing Co, Cadiz
PALM OIL—654 tons, Belawan Deli
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, B C Ireland, Lisbon
PEPPER, BLACK—479 bgs, Padjang
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Moji
SEAWEED—60 bls, American Agar & Chemical Co, Capetown
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
672 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
ZINC OXIDE—460 bgs, London

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,720 bgs, Lourenco Marques
300 bgs, Port Elizabeth
BONEMEAL—7,629 bgs, Ossa Products, Rosario
CALCIUM CARBONATE—2,400 bgs, Antwerp
CASEIN—157 bgs, National Carein Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—460 bgs, Marseille
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,241 tons US Gypsum Co, Hantsport
IODINE, CRUDE—40 dms, Yokohama
MAGNESITE—800 bgs, Cochin
MENTHOL—350 cs, Santos
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—173,319 bbls, Texaco Co, Punta de Palmas
227,818 bbls, Texaco Co, Puerto La Cruz
193,485 bbls, Texaco Co, Pamatacual
111,104 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
608,618 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
153,250 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
325,899 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
117,778 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto Miranda
134,393 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
133,325 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Punta de Palmas
252,051 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
PHOSPHATE ROCK—3,048 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Newport
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,531 bgs, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Bremen
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,333 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
VANILLA BEANS—93 cs, Zinc & Trieste, Tampico
43 cs, Marseille

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,000 bgs, Hong Kong
BONE—646 tons, Stauffer Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
COPRA—5,100 tons Cargill Inc, Cebu
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Hondagua
487 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
1,000 tons American Trust Co, Cebu
2,300 tons, Cargill Inc, Zamboanga
KELPMEAL—600 bgs, Berger & Plate, Stavanger
LACTALBUMIN—1,292 bgs, Auckland
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—325 cs, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
NUTMEG—56 bgs, Singapore
PENTAERYTHRITOL—12 bgs, J A Paredes, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—252 bgs, Kobe
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
350 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
50 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Corinto
TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
THIOUREA—100 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Yokohama
TURMERIC—120 bgs, Alleppey
m-XYLENEDIAMINE—17 dms, California Research Corp, Amsterdam

Drug Samples

—*Continued from page 4*

have been found, some on the shelves of prescription pharmacies.

- Failure to obtain recertification of antibiotics after repackaging when batches have been mixed and the identity of lots destroyed.
- The handling of new drugs in such a way as to destroy the identity of codes and labeling.
- Holding of repackaged samples in unlabeled containers or in containers with labeling loosely affixed to bottles with rubber bands or in containers bearing only the name of the product written in pencil or with crayon.
- Mixing together of physicians' samples from many sources without regard to codes, expiration dates, age of drugs, etc.

FATTY ACIDS

STEARIC ACID • OLEIC ACID
HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS
TALLOW FATTY ACIDS
HYDROGENATED GLYCERIDES
HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL
12 HYDROXY STEARIC ACID

HARCHEM
CENTURY BRAND
HARCHEM DIVISION
WALLACE & TIERNAN, INC.
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IN CANADA: HARCHEM LIMITED, TORONTO

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✓ is free from import restrictions
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Slow demand and increased offerings weakened the tallow and grease market, causing all grades to decline 3/8 cent per pound last week. Soapers were out of the market, also specialty buyers. Export interest was restricted to a small volume. Lard market also was easier, fractionally lower. Lower cost of grease was reflected in grease oils and quotations were reduced from ½ cent to 1 cent per pound, as to grade.

Buying interest in edible oils was limited. Cottonseed oil was quiet, but scarce and steady. Soybean oil was irregular, fluctuating with futures and declined ¼ cent per pound. Corn oil was quiet and slightly lower. Peanut oil was in limited supply, with light sales reported at ¼ cent higher. Crude coconut was steadier with shipments slightly higher. Copra remained steady.

Firmer tone prevailed for drying oils, because of the higher cost of tung and linseed oils. Tung oil continued to advance under the influence of the increased cost of surplus government oil. Linseed oil was reduced 1 cent because of beneficial showers in the Northwest which caused flaxseed to decline sharply. Increased interest was reported in oiticica oil for prompt delivery. Safflower oil was stronger and boosted 1½ cents per pound.

Soybean and linseed meals were irregular, but rallied closing $1 per ton higher. Cottonseed and peanut meals were scarce and nominal quotations were raised $1 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Linseed oil acid, 1¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Safflower oil, 1½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Greases, ⅜c. per lb.
Grease oils, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅛c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ⅜c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 15, 1960
113.08	112.14	109.37	107.69

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Demand was restricted to actual needs. Market remained unchanged and steady. No. 1 Brazilian oil was available at 17¾c. to 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery, as to seller. Domestic oil continued firm.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	1,000,000
Previous week	.....	1,100,000
Corresponding week, 1960	.....	460,000
Total this year	.....	43,310,000
Correspondnig week, 1960	3,177,450	50,544,000

Coconut—Steadier tone was noted in this market. Crude was raised to 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, July and 11⅝c., August-September. The New York market was steady at 12½c. to 12⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. for prompt delivery.

Corn—Crude was easier and sold at 16⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was lower at 19.85c., tankcars, New York basis, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed — Futures were irregular and declined sharply last week on the New York Produce Exchange. Heavy liquidation in July caused this delivery to decline about 1 cent per pound. Weakness in allied markets was a contributing factor. July tenders totaled 90 contracts, which were readily stopped. Trade interests continued to absorb July delivery. Cash oil was quiet but refined salad was maintained at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Egypt was reported in the market for 3,000 tons of cottonseed oil, for July-August shipment.

Light trading in new crop crude was reported at 13⅛c. per pound, tankcars, in the Valley and 13c. Texas, for late August shipment. Oil for prompt shipment was nominal at 13⅝c., tankcars, southeast and Valley and 13¼c., Texas.

The Department of Agriculture reported farmers intentions to plant 16,561,000 acres of cotton as of July 1, about 3 percent above the 16,080,000 acres last year but below the 1950-59 average of 20,080,000 acres. This year's intentions would be the largest acreage since 1956 when 17,770,000 acres were planted. This year's national cotton acreage allotment is 18,458,424 acres, and farmers have cut their allotment by about 1,897,000 acres. The first government cotton production forecast will be released early next month.

Linseed—Market was reflecting the bullish July 1 government flaxseed report which forecast seed production at 19,350,000 bushels compared with 30,409,000 bushels harvested last year. Demand for oil was chiefly against current contracts. Beneficial showers in the Northwest caused flaxseed to drop sharply and oil was cut 1c. to 15½c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, July-September; 15.70c., October-December and 16.58c., f.o.b. New York. Water white linseed acid was higher ranging from 29¾c. to 31c. per pound drums, as to quantity.

Olive—Trading was limited on spot and for shipment from sources. Spanish oil was offered at $52 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports, July-August shipment. Tunisian was inactive and nominal at $57, drums, c. and f. New York, prompt shipment. Oil on spot was unchanged at $2.35 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, exwarehouse depending upon quantity.

Peanut—Crude was firmer, and advanced ¼c. Sales took place at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was higher at 19c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—This market remained unchanged and firm. Tankcars were maintained at 17½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were held from 19¼c. to 19¾c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Soybean—Crude was easier, closing slightly lower with futures. Tankcars were quoted at 10⅞c. per pound, f.o.b. Decatur, unrestricted, July shipment. Refined salad was named at 13.10c., tankcars, New York basis, prompt delivery.

Soybean stocks on farms July 1 were placed at 11,503,000 bushels against 41,758,000 bushels last year and 10 year average (1950-59) 18,634,000 bushels. Acreage planted to beans this year totaled 27,922,000 acres against 24,429,000 acres harvested in 1960.

Tung—Firmer tone prevailed following sales of surplus government oil at ¼c. higher. Market advanced to 28c. to 28¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, according to seller. Trading was still spotty at this level and confined to actual needs.

CCC last week sold 200,000 pounds of tung oil at 27.38c. and 27.76c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. Marrero, La. Previous sales took place up to 27.55c., same basis.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 14, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
July	853	15.75	14.75	14.75 S
Sept.	489	14.46	13.80	13.95 S
Oct.	57	14.00	13.60	13.60 S
Dec.	183	13.90	13.53	13.60 S
March	27	14.00	13.54	13.54 S
May	17	14.01	13.65	13.65@13.69
July '62	4	14.04	13.68	13.68 S

Total sales and switches, 1,630 contracts.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Trading was slow, prices ranged from 54c. to 59c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were steady and slightly higher. Prompt shipment was quoted at $155 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Trading was reported spotty.

Flaxseed—Weather market prevailed in cash and futures flaxseed trading. Bids in the cash market gained 4c. early, but dropped 18c. per bushel following beneficial showers. Cash flaxseed declined to $3.80 spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Offerings were light.

Flaxseed production was forecast July 1 at 19,350,000 bushels by the Agriculture

Oil, Fats and Waxes

Department. This compared with final 1960 production of 30,409,000 bushels and 10 year (1950-59) average of 35,526,000 bushels. Yield per acre was indicated at 7.1 bushels against 9.1 last year and 10 year average of 8.3 bushels. Flaxseed stocks on farms July 1 were reported at 1,413,000 bushels against 832,000 bushels a year ago. Flaxseed acreage was indicated at 2,732,000 acres compared with 3,341,000 harvested last year and 10 year average of 2,610,000 acres.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Slow demand weakened this market resulting in a decline of 3/8c. per pound. Offers were liberal at the lower levels. Choice white was nominal around 7c. per pound, tankcars delivered and yellow at 5 5/8c., same basis.

Lard—An easier tone prevailed the market declining fractionally. Cash lard dropped to 9.225c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Lack of interest for domestic and export requirements unsettled the market. Prices were reduced 3/8c. per pound for all grades. Bleachable fancy was lower at 6c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 5 7/8c.; special, 5 3/4c.; No 1, 5 5/8c. and edible, 8 1/4c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was nominal at 6 3/4c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. steamer and 7 3/8c., drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was light and spotty. Market was unchanged and steady. Shipments ranged from 7 1/8c. to 7 1/4c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. Gloucester, Mass. Drums were unchanged at 8 1/8c. to 8 3/8c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Menhaden—Domestic and export inquiry continued slow. Crude was offered at 6 1/4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, against bids of 1/2c. less. Refined grades were unchanged. Light pressed oil was held at 10.80c., per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Menhaden fishing was reported as fair in the North and Gulf areas.

Production of fish oils through April 1961 totaled 601,000 gallons, about 13 percent higher than a year ago. Exports for the first 4 months of this year amounted to 44 million pounds, 26 percent more than last year because of Norwegian herring fishery failure.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Texas production 41 percent meal is moving to the southeast at $71.50 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Atlanta. Small lots were sold at $67.50 per ton, sacked, in the Valley area.

Linseed Meal—This market advanced $1. a ton, reflecting high flax costs and extremely slow linseed oil sales at current levels. Unfilled backlogs of meal are greater than oil and crushers were not pressing for additional coverage. Withdrawals against old balances were at a fair rate. Extracted meal, 34 percent, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, advanced to $57.50 per ton through July. Old process expeller meal was higher at $64.50 for July, offerings scarce.

Soybean Meal—Prices were irregular closing higher. Unrestricted meal advanced $1 per ton. Feed business was described as excellent, but formula feed manufactuers held purchases to nearby needs. Unrestricted meal, 44 percent, was held at $66 per ton, prompt delivery.

Waxes, Vegetable

There was little snap to trading in vegetable waxes last week, the market reflecting the usual summer dullness and vacation period. The carnauba market while quiet remained on a steady basis. Offers for shipment from Brazil were scarce as exporters awaited the announcement of higher floor prices, which were expected to become effective shortly. No. 3 Ceara crude on spot was unchanged at 59c. to 62c. per pound, as to quantity and Parnahyba, 62c. to 63c., same basis. Yellows were firm. No 1 Ceara yellow ranged from 84c. to 86c. per pound, spot depending upon seller and Parnahyba was quoted 3c. higher.

Other varieties of vegetable waxes moved in small lots for actual needs at unchanged quotations.

Unexcelled Acquires Cashin, Rochester Electronics Firm

Unexcelled Chemical Corporation has acquired Cashin, Inc., a Rochester, N.Y., electronics firm, for more than $3 million in cash and stock. A spokesman for Unexcelled discloses that the company is negotiating to buy another electronics company "which would lease equipment to the communications industry."

Unexcelled, whose chemical interests are confined to a single fertilizer subsidiary, is also considering changing its name "to give better representation to present and future operations of the company," the spokesman adds.

Chemical Additives Maker Is Seeking a Good Thing

Components Corporation, a maker of chemical additives and electronic parts, is looking around for something good.

The Mt. Carmel, Ill., firm reveals that it would like to acquire new companies in fields allied to its own. Spokesmen for the firm say that what they want is to invade some new markets through purchase or merger, adding that such a policy has been responsible for a substantial part of the company's growth in the last ten years.

DDT Bought by Gov't

—Continued from page 3

Its contract covers 280,000 pounds for Indonesia, 625,000 pounds for Viet Nam and 90,000 pounds for Ethiopia.

Montrose is supplying 1,435,000 pounds at 20.63 cents a pound, f.a.s. Los Angeles. Of this total, 1,320,000 pounds are going to Nepal, and 115,000 pounds to Ceylon.

GSA's invitation to bid for the contract was issued on a "funds controlling" basis, which means that the quantities stated in the original invitation for the several destinations are not necessarily the amounts that are being bought. In the final analysis, the amount of money available becomes the governing factor.

As a result, several changes in the quantities purchased and the quantities on which bids were asked showed up in the contract awards.

The amount going to Indonesia is 40,000 pounds more than asked for. Viet Nam is getting almost twice as much—625,000 pounds compared with 340,000 pounds on which bids were asked. Nepal is getting 20,000 pounds more than was sought, and Ceylon is getting 85,000 pounds less.

Price Fixing Bills

—Continued from page 7

York and Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee are sponsoring four bills to:

- Increase the monetary penalty for violations of sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Sherman act from $50,000 to $100,000, and to $500,000 if a second violation occurs within ten years. Individuals will be fined and jailed if convicted on the second violation.
- Corporations convicted of fixing prices or allocating markets or customers can be fined up to $500,000 for a first offense and individuals can be fined up to $100,000 and imprisoned for one year.
- Amend section 14 of the Clayton act to require that a corporate director, officer or agent who knows or has reason to believe that any of the penal provisions of the antitrust laws are being violated must stop such violations or report to his superior. Failure to do so can make him subject to fines up to $50,000.
- Require federal procurement officers to obtain certificates of non-collusion from bidders who, during the preceding two years, have quoted identical prices to those of their competitors.

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The chemical is intended to be used prior to the sheet-forming operation as a flocculant or filler-retention aid in the manufacture of paper and paperboard.

Potash, Bromine Project Gets $25 Million Loan

A $25 million loan has been made by the World Bank to Dead Sea Works, Ltd., to help finance a $72 million expansion of potash and bromide facilities at Sodom near Beersheba, Israel

Some $15 million of the required financing was secured earlier through an issue of common stock, and the balance is expected to be made up out of retained earnings and other loans.

According to the company, when the overall expansion is completed, exports of potash and other chemicals will rank next to citrus fruits and products as Israel's largest source of foreign exchange.

West German Chlorine

—Continued from page 7

Huels AG. All firms have expanded their chlorine production in the last year and are building further expansions at present.

Farbenfabriken Bayer at present produces 170,000 metric tons of chlorine a year. At the beginnning of this year a new plant came on stream at Uerdingen with an annual capacity of 30,000 tons annually. Bayer is now doubling capacity of this plant.

BASF is also building at present a large new chlor-alkali installation. Another big unit is being constructed by Elektrochemie Ibbenbueren GmbH.

Urea Plant's Goal

—Continued from page 3

ronto, exclusive sales agent for Sherritt fertilizer and chemical products.

Ammonia and carbon dioxide, the essential raw materials for the manufacture of urea, are available at low cost from the company's present operations at Fort Saskatchewan.

Urea, containing 46 percent nitrogen, is the highest analysis solid nitrogen fertilizer available at the present time. It is also used extensively as a plant supplement in cattle feed, and important tonnages are used in the manufacture of adhesives for plastics.

Penick & Ford Division Makes Several Appointments

The Corn Refining Division of Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., New York, has made several major appointments, headed by that of Dr. J. E. Killinger as vice-president in charge of product application and development.

Others include the naming of L. S. Poer as vice-president and director of marketing for the food industries and allied trades, and the selection of W. S. Russell as assistant to the vice-president.

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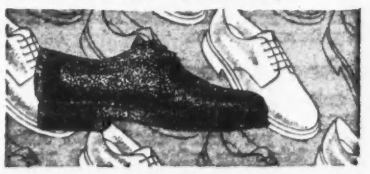

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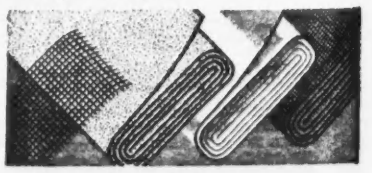

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Coating Materials

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers in May moved closer to the record-setting pace of 1960 as total shipments hit $169.8 million or just 2 percent below the levels reported for April 1960, according to the latest estimate by the Bureau of the Census. As was expected, sales in May were 12 percent above those made in the previous month. Paint production in May was estimated at 58.2 million gallons.

Prime pigments failed to break out of the routine position that has left them basically featureless in the past few weeks. Producers report that business is generally spotty. June's pigments sales were reported at very high levels. But the usual summer-time doldrums has brought the tone of the market to routine levels in the past few weeks.

Antimony oxide listings still show a 3½ cents a pound difference as producers continue to quote at 26½ cents and at 30 cents for carlot quantities of the oxide. Antimony oxide demand is one of the few pigments that has held to very high levels of sales over the past three months.

Cobalt oxide producers find their market very quiet. Producers tend to blame the stockpiling of supplies on the part of consumers a few months back as the basic reason for the reduction in business at this time.

Lead pigments, zinc oxide and carbon black are all reported to be on the quiet side for the week.

Market for the phthalate esters is also at routine levels. Plasticizer producers, like many in the coatings market, find plant shutdowns for the summer vacation period have taken much of the life out of the market.

Coatings spot markets closed unchanged. Casein prices were at the same quotations as in previous weeks. French casein is being offered for August-September shipment on the basis of 17¾ cents a pound, ex dock. Argentine is unchanged at 19 cents.

Prime Pigments

US production of synthetic organic pigments (full-strength toners, extended toners, and lakes) in 1960, totaled 40.3 million pounds or 5.6 percent less than 1959 output, reports the Tariff Commission.

Sales last year amounted to 32.7 million pounds, valued at $64.3 million, compared to 33.3 million pounds valued at $65.6 million in 1959.

Full-strength toner output in 1960 was 30.5 million pounds, 5.6 percent less than in 1959. Sales amounted to 24.2 million pounds and was valued at $52.7 million.

Production of less than full-strength colors (extended toners and lakes) in 1960 totaled 9.8 million pounds, or 5.8 percent less than in 1959.

Sales in 1960, which amounted to 8.5 million pounds, were valued at $11.6 million, compared to 8.7 million pounds, valued at $11.3 million in 1959.

Antimony Oxide—No change in the listings for antimony oxide is reported for the week. As has been the case over the last few months, prices for antimony oxide have varied depending on producer.

Two producers continue to offer the oxide at its old price of 26½c. a pound. The rest of the trade reports that they are successfully doing business at 30c. a pound.

Business for the oxide is reported to be quite good and has remained at that level over the past few months. Supplies of the oxide are reported to be ample for most needs.

Earlier in the month, there was a report that some difficulty was encountered in obtaining high-grade antimony ore. Premium prices were being asked for the better-quality ores.

Cobalt Oxide—A few months ago, consumers built up inventories for future needs fearing a worsening in the political situation in the Congo which might have disrupted shipments. Sales at that time were particularly good.

Since that time the demand for cobalt oxide has fallen off. Trade sources report that the current rate of demand for the oxide is slow. They estimate that consumers are working off presently held supplies rather than buying for current needs.

The feeling in the trade is that the market should return to normal as the very high level of stocks held by consumers are reduced. Prices for the oxide hold at levels in effect over the past year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 15, 1960
104.71	104.71	104.55	103.14

For Current Prices See Page 9

Iron Oxides—Market remains basically unchanged from previous weeks. Some improvement was reported a few weeks ago, but the decline in overall pigment business during July has slowed demand for the pigments in all departments.

Lead Pigments—Business is reported to be generally routine for all the lead pigments. Sources report that supplies, prices and shipments are all on the same levels as in previous weeks.

Titanium Dioxide—Sales are behind the pace set last year, sources report. Since movement of titanium dioxide in 1960 was at record levels, the decline in shipments this year is not as severe as in other pigments in the coatings market.

Current status of the market finds supplies, prices and demand at good levels for this time of the year. No change in these conditions is anticipated in the next few weeks.

Lacquer Materials

Nitrocellulose—Furniture coating operations are reported to be taking nitrocellulose in normal amounts. Supplies are adequate, with prices firmly established at their June 1 levels.

Plasticizers—Plant shutdowns for summer vacations in the plastics industry has slowed demand for the phthalate esters, sources report. The shutting of plants has cut into sales of the esters by healthy margins and trade sources feel that within the next few weeks demand for the plasticizers will begin to perk up.

Availability of one of the key raw materials for the production of the phthalate esters is reported to be somewhat tight. The esters however, seem to be in adequate balance. Prices are reported to be firm.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Argentine casein prices are unchanged for the week which to many in the trade seems surprising in light of the tight supply situation existing in many areas of the world market.

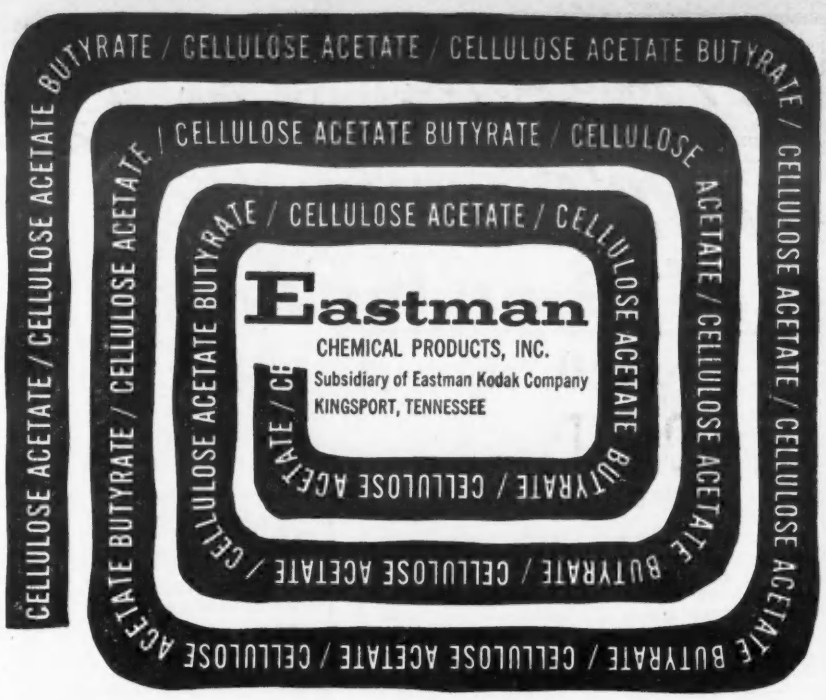
French casein is reported being offered (again subject to an export license) at 17¾c. a pound for August-September shipment, ex dock. Indications are that supplies of French casein are at exceptionally high levels, but export licenses and a bad reputation of quality control hinder movement of French casein, sources report.

It is reported in the trade that several Australian mills have sold their next sea-

Coatings Shipments and Output: May

	Dollars Factory Shipments in May	Dollars Factory Shipments in April	Dollars Reported Production in May	Dollars Reported Production in April
Trade Products, total	$104,800,000	$93,200,000	31,800,000	29,400,000
Paints and Varnishes	101,600,000	90,400,000	21,100,000	28,800,000
Lacquer	3,200,000	2,800,000	700,000	600,000
Industrial Finishes, total	65,000,000	58,500,000	26,400,000	24,300,000
Paints and Varnishes	48,700,000	43,700,000	19,700,000	18,300,000
Lacquer	16,300,000	14,800,000	6,700,000	6,000,000
Overall Total	169,800,000	151,700,000	58,200,000	53,700,000

Total Sales—Jan.-May: $709,100,000.



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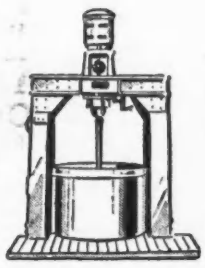

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Coating Materials

son's production to Japan. Estimates of Japan's consumption of casein run as high as 3,700 tons, a marked increase over last year's levels.

Equalization price for Australian casein is felt by at least one member of the trade to be fairly secure at its present level.

While the long-term outlook for casein is favorable, the immediate picture seems clouded by the usual slowdowns in industrial activity that comes with the summer months.

Shellac—Marginal improvement is reported in the shellac market for the week. Overall sales held at routine levels with supplies ample, prices stable.

Gypsum—Production of crude gypsum from domestic mines continued to decline in the first quarter of 1961, according to reports from producers to the Bureau of Mines.

Output of 2 million tons was 7 percent lower than in the corresponding period of 1960.

Imports dropped 27 percent while sales of uncalcined-gypsum products declined only 2 percent. Production of calcined-gypsum however, declined 16 percent when compared to the levels reported for the first quarter.

Building plaster sales were off 21 percent, prefabricated products 10 percent. Sales of other industrial plasters were off 15 percent. On the plus side were shipments of agricultural gypsum and dental and orthopedic plasters.

Pine Gum—The average commercial crude gum price for the week ended July 1 was reported at $31.50 per standard barrel, compared to the previous week's $31.20 and the $38.30 per barrel reported for the same week last year.

Volume of gum deliveries for the week of July 7 reached 21,395, including 18,908 loan and 1,603 held. Previous week saw 22,508 deliveries, including 18,986 loan and 1,446 held.

USDA reports that for the week ending July 7, rosin sales totaled 5,089 drum equivalents compared to 6,365 for the previous week and 10,290 drums for the week earlier.

Sales f.o.b. plants were reported at: WW, $11.80 to $11.91; WG, $11.79 to $12.05; N, $11.75; M and below $11.69 to $11.75. Tankcar prices were at $11.25 for M and below.

Overall sales of turpentine totaled 97,934 gallons, compared to 116,620 gallons for a week earlier. Tank car prices, prompt delivery, were in the range of 23.5c. a gallon to 25c. a gallon, mostly at 23.5c. to 24c.

Coating Materials Briefs

POLYURETHANE ALKYDS: Commercial Resins Corporation, St. Paul, Minn., is marketing a new line of polyurethane alkyds and coating resin formulations. The "U" series has been compounded to produce solvent solution coatings. The "U-1000" series offers excellent properties for various applications, the company reports. It is composed of a one-can stable polyurethane modified alkyd resin, furnished at 60 percent solids in mineral spirits.

YELLOW PIGMENT OFFERED: Introduction of a new flushed, permanent yellow pigment, for use by the protective coatings industry has been announced by the Hilton-Davis Company, a division of Sterling Drug Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The new pigment is known as "X-48 Permanent Yellow" and according to the company is reported to provide exceptional light-fastness and tinting strength. It is recommended for formulations in which light-fast Hansa Yellow G types are used.

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Day #40 Imperial Jkt. 300 gal. Mixer, 40 HP.
Day 75 gal. sigma arm Mixer, 7½ HP motor
Oliver 316 SS Filter 6' dia., 25 sq. ft. cap.
Pfaudler 1500 gal. Glass Tank, closed top
Blaw Knox SS 100 gal. Autocl. agtd. 1000 psi
Cavagnaro sig. arm 200 gal. SS mixer, 75 hp
Simpson 24" SS Lab. Mix Muller, 1½ H.P.
New Niagara SS Vert. 24" Filter, 55.2 sq. ft.
Ribbon Blenders, SS & Steel, NEW & USED

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Equipment Clearing House, Inc.
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DAY HY-R SPEED MILL 20 HP XP
HERSEY 5' x 26'
ROTARY STAINLESS DRYER

CENTRIFUGALS—12" 30" 40" & 48". Amer. Tool 18' Stainless.
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 & 6 S.S.
DRYERS—Hersey 5' x 26' Rotary Stainless
Buffalo 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Despatch Ovens Elec. Heated.
3—Devine & Stokes Vac. Shelf Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—#2 Sweetland Filter.
Oliver Rot. Vac. Filter 3' x 1'.
Hercules Leaf Filter 36" dia.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, ISH.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Taylor-Stiles 7½ HP Cutter.
Rotary Cutters 1 HP & up.
Sprt-Wald Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab to 6' x 8'.
3 Roll, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel.
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
B. P. 15 HP—Masticator Mixer.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15, 40, 80 gal.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Sprout-Waldron 10,000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Day 1000# horiz. Dry ribbon Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 10,000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Vacuum 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson Rotex type.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Colton 4½ T.
Stokes R single punch & RD1 rotary.
TANKS—Stainless, GL., Lined, Steel.
MISC. Boilers Gas & Oil. Conveyors.

Partial Listings — Write for Bulletins

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MACHINERY ANYONE?

1—Thropp 18x50" Plastic Mill, floor level top cap type, with speed reducer, 125 h.p. motor, brake, etc.
2—Niagara Model 53-36 Filters with seven stainless steel leaves. UNUSED!
1—American 36x42x82" Autoclave, jacketed, quick opening door each end.
1—MRM Model B4 stainless steel Bottle Filler; up to quarts.
1—Complete Columbia Activated Carbon Solvent Recovery System. 500# per hour solvent recovery.
1—Waldron 72" Tandem Coating Line for thin film. NEW 1956.
1—Goslin Birmingham 5x8' Flaker with all accessories, motor driven.
2—Jeffrey 24x18" Type A2 Hammer Mills.

WHAT DO YOU HAVE FOR SALE?

BILL WOLF, Inc.
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BUY IT NOW!

Raymond High Side 50" Mill.
Sharples C-27, Super D Hydrator, 316 S/S.
Fletcher Centrifuge, Suspended 48" dia.
Bird Centrifuge 18" x 28", 316 S/S.
Bird 40" x 60" Solid Bowl Continuous, S/S, UNUSED.
Sweetland Filters #7, #12.
U.S. Auto Jet Self-Cleaning Filter 54".
Oliver Precoat Filters 5'3"x10 & 8'x14'.
Swenson Evaporators 3625 & 5780 sq. ft.
Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined Jacketed Reactor.
Spray Dryer S/S, Lab & Production Sizes.
Link Belt Dryer, Roto Louvre, 604-24, 316 S/S.
Link Belt Rotorary Dryers 8' x 40'.
Aluminum Tanks 2000 gal.
Orville Simpson Rotex Screens S/D, D/D, T/D.
Simpson 40" Porto Muller.
Vibrating Screens, 5x12, 4x10, 4'x8', 3x6.
Double Cone Blender, S/S, 80 cft.
Sweco Separator 48" S/S.
Exchangers and Condensers 500 to 4000 sq. ft.
Petro Chem Furnace 1,000,000 BTU, UNUSED.
3—250 ton York Refrigeration Compressors.

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2—Shriver 36" x 36" CI Filter Presses. 19—2" frms., 18 pits. Closed delivery.
1—Day SS 200 gal. work cap. Mogul Mixer. Heavy dbl. nobben blades. Jcktd. & vac.
1—New Kelly SS long tube Evaporator. 751—1" OD 12 ga. tubes 15' long.
2—New Struthers Wells 180 gal. SS agit., jcktd. Kettles. 100 PSI, code constructed. 7½ HP.
2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydraters. Stainless contact. 20 HP motor.
2—16' Mechanical Air Separaters. 1—Raymond Dbl. Whizzer, 1—Sturtevant Whirlwind.
1—Merrick Model PIU cont. Scale. Type S 180 Weight-O Meter. 3 tons per hour.
2—Tolhurst 48" perf. bas. Centrifuges. 304 SS Mtrs. brake & plow.

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2 CHEMICAL PLANT SALES

Niagara Falls, N. Y. • Everett, Mass.

STAINLESS COLUMNS

78"x18'x¼" Vulcan 316 SS Bubblecap, 14 trays, 180 caps/tray, 50 PSI.
72"x30'x⅛" Budd 347/SS Bubblecap, 21 trays, 38 caps/tray.
48"x41'x5/16" Vulcan 316 SS Bubblecap, 40 trays, 70 caps/tray, 100 PSI.
36"x21'x¼" 316 ELC SS Packed, 15 PSI.
36"x20'x3/16" 316 SS Packed, 100 PSI.
14"x17'6"x⅛" 316 SS Packed.
12"x18'8"x3/16" 347 SS Packed, 100 PSI.

COLUMNS

20"x27' GLASS LINED 50 PSI full vacuum.
16"x21' GLASS LINED Scrubber.
16"x10' GLASS LINED 25 PSI full vacuum.
84"x25'x⅜" Steel 8 Bubblecap trays.
60"x68'x5/16" Steel 35 Bubblecap trays.
36"x58'x5/16" Steel 35 trays with Reboilers.

REACTORS

Pfaudler 500 gal. ELL Gl. Lined Jkt'd. Agit.
Dopp 1000 & 1700 gal. Ni-Resist Jkt'd. Agit.
Vulcan 1000 gal. Everdur Coiled, Agit.
Patterson 1000 gal. Steel Jacketed.
Buflovak 900 gal. Stainless Agit. Elec. Heat.
Patterson 500 gal. Steel Jkt'd. Agit. 2 HP.
Alloy Tank 750 gal. Stainless Pressure Still.
Alloy Tank 300 gal. Stainless Pressure Still.

STAINLESS HEAT EXCHANGERS

320 Sq.ft. 33"x21'-1"x16ga.x16' Tubes.
1000 Sq.ft. 27"x168"-¾"x16ga.x14' Tubes.
890 Sq.ft. 22"x20'8"-⅝"x16ga.x14' Tubes.
800 Sq.ft. 23"x17'10"-¾"x16ga.x16 Tubes.
615 Sq.ft. 22"x15'9"-⅝"x16ga.x10' Tubes.
420 Sq.ft. 18"x9'6"-¾"x18ga.x8' Tubes.
300 Sq.ft. 14"x19'6"-¾"x18ga.x12' Tubes.
235 Sq.ft. 16"x8'3"-⅝"x16ga.x7' Tubes.
188 Sq.ft. 11"x16'8"-⅝"x14ga.x12' Tubes.
146 Sq.ft. 11"x14'-5/8"x16ga.x9'6" Tubes.
88 Sq.ft. 8"x17'3"-¾"x16ga.x16' Tubes.

CENTRIFUGES—FILTERS

Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator Stainless.
Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrator Stainless.
30" Susp. Centrifuge-Imperforate Stainless.
Sharples #6 Super Centrifuge SS Bowl.
5'3"x3' Oliver Precoat Rot. Vac. Filter SS.
4'x1' Bird Young Rot. Vac. Filter Stainless.
36"x24" Goslin Rot. Vac. Filter Stainless.
18"x28" Bird Continuous Stainless.
900 Sq. ft. U. S. Auto-Jet Filter Monel Screens (2).

COMPRESSORS—VACUUM PUMPS

Nash #9 Compressors 2150 CFM @ 16 PSI.
Worthington YO 1360CFM @ 35PSI; 150 HP.
Norwalk Hydrogen Comp. 5 CFM 15000 PSI.
Nash #4 Vacuum Pump 650 CFM @ 15".

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

11500 gal. 12'x15x3/16" agit.
4500 gal. 6'x25'x¼"dish/cone25PSIcoiled.
4000 gal. 8'x12'x3/16" dished coiled.
3500 gal. 8'x9'x5/16" dished heads.
1500 gal. 6'x6'9"x¼" dished heads.
1200 gal. 5'x8'x¼" Agitated.
750 gal. 4'6"x6'x¼" dished 42 PSI.
500 gal. 4'x5'x5/16" dished heads.
500 gal. 4'x5'6"x¼" flat Agitated.
(20) Tanks 50 to 400 gal. some agitated.

SPECIAL ITEMS

TRIPLEX PUMP—2¼x4 Stainless 2000 PSI.
CRYSTALLIZER Squire 40"x30" Agit. Jkt'd.
CRYSTALLIZER Buflovak 6' Vac. Jkt. Agit.
CRYSTALLIZER Swenson 24"x20' Jkt'd. SS.
AIR DEHYDRATOR—Anders 8FA Auto.
ABSORPTIVE DRYER—Kemp FEO2-S.
SIFTERS—30"x96"; 40"x84"; 60"x84" S.S.
SIFTER 48" Sweco-Triple Deck Mod. A9062.
CONVERTER—St. Wells 10'x29' 10000 Sq. ft.
FURNACE—St. Wells 1MM/BTU oil fired.
HEATER 150 KW Hot Oil Hynes Elec. Co.
MIXER 300 gal. B.P. Stainless Sigma 18Dim.
BLENDER Conical 6' Paterson 69 CF 10 HP.
BLENDER Conical 12' 500 CF SS clad.
EVAPORATOR—435 Sq. ft. Single Effect.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS—STAINLESS—1" to 3" 10 to 750 GPM 35 to 100' Head.

Representatives on Premises
Write for Detailed Catalog

HEAT & POWER CO., INC.

60 E. 42nd St., N. Y. 17, N. Y. MU 7-5288
310 Thompson Bldg., Tulsa 3, Okla. LU 3-4890

LIQUIDATIONS

CLEVELAND, OHIO

1—Raymond #73612 Super High Side 6-Roll Mill, with whizzer, cyclone, piping and motors.
1—Raymond #6669 Super High Side 6-Roll Mill, with whizzer, cyclone, piping and motors.
1—Raymond 12' dia. Double Whizzer Air Separator.
2—Sturtevant 14' dia. Air Separator.

1—Kilby Nickel Single Effect Force Feed Evaporator, 1200 sq. ft.
2—12,000 gal. Nickel Clad Tanks.
5—8,500 gal. Nickel Clad Tanks, some agitated.
1—1,000 gal. Nickel Clad Tank.
2—Oliver 5'3"x4' Nickel Clad Rotary Vacuum Salt Type Filters.
2—Pfaudler 300 and 200 gal Glass Lined Jkt. Agt. Reactors.
1—Sperry 30" C.I. Filter Press, 27 chambers.
1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer.
4—Feinc 8'x12' Rotary Vacuum Steel Filters, string discharge.
2—Peabody Gas Scrubbers stainless steel 11,000 CFM and 6,000 CFM at 145°F with fans, motors.
2—6'6" dia. x 60' Rotary Dryers.
1—5½' x 4½' x 50' Rotary Dryer.
1—5½' x 4½' x 60' Rotary Dryer.
7—Dorr 80' and 40' dia. Thickeners.
3—Vogt 387 sq. ft. Rotary Pressure Filters.
2—Chicago Pneumatic 26"x14" Vacuum Pumps with 150 HP motors.
3—Fuller Kinyon Pumps H5 and H6.
1—Link-Belt 24"x90' Troughing Belt Conveyor.
5—Nickel Centrif. Pumps, 2", 3".

GENEVA, NEW YORK

2—Vulcan 3'x20' 347 S.S. Packed Columns with 240 sq. ft. S.S. Heat Exchanger.
5—Stainless Steel Condensers 70 to 250 sq. ft.
6—Nash H5, L5 Vacuum Pumps 20 & 15 HP motors.
1—Nash L3 Stainless Vacuum Pump.
6—1200, 1000, 400 gals. 347 S.S. Tanks.
8—25,000 gal. Aluminum Storage Tanks ½" shell.
2—3000 gal. Aluminum Tanks, 7' x 11'.
1—Tolhurst 40" Centrifuge 347 S.S. imperforate basket, 15 HP.
1—Swenson Vertical 347 S.S. Single Effect Evaporator approx. 300 sq. ft. with accessories.
2—Banks Stainless Steel cooling coils, each bank having 24-2" tubes 20' long.
19—LaBour and Durco Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 10-50 GPM.

BRILL FOR VALUES

CENTRIFUGES

3—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38" Solid Bowl Continuous 304 S.S.
1—Bird 40" x 60" Solid Bowl Continuous 316 S.S. UNUSED.
5—Sharples C-20 and C-27 Super-D-Hydrator 316 S.S.
3—Sharples PY14, PN14 Super-D-Casters 316 S.S.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.
1—Tolhurst 40" 347 S.S. imperforate basket 15 HP UNUSED.

TANKS

25—500 to 3500 gal. Vertical 304 S.S. Tanks opened and closed, some agitated.
6—7500, 6000 and 2000 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks.
1—1500 gal. Stainless Pressure Tank, 5' x 10', 90#.
1—2000 gal. Horizontal 304 S.S. Tank, 5' x 12'.
1—2500 gal. Vertical 304 S.S. Tank, 8' x 7'.
1—10,000 gal. Rubber Lined Tank, 10' x 17'6".
1—5500 gal. 316 S.S. Clad Pressure Tank 250 PSI.
1—12,000 gal. Horizontal Steel Pressure Tank. 7'6" x 36', 200 PSI.
5—25,000 gal. Aluminum Storage Tanks.

REACTORS—EVAPS—CONDS—COLS

1—Pfaudler 125 gal. 304 S.S. Jacketed Agitated Reactor, 150# int., 125# jacket.
3—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed Kettles.
2—Pfaudler 850 and 650 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Reactors.
1—650 gal. 304 S.S. Reactor with 100 sq. ft. Bayonet Heater.
1—O. G. Kelly 3000 sq. ft. 309 S.S. force feed Evaporator UNUSED.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak monel single effect Evaporator.
10—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 910, 536, 370, 250, 131, 70 sq. ft.
1—4'6" x 46' 316 S.S. Clad Column, 250 PSI.
6—30" x 19' S.S. Packed Columns.
1—24" x 35' 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

FILTERS

2—#10 Sweetland, 27 leaves 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.
1—#5 Sweetland 304 S.S., 120 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 4' dia. Monel Horizontal.
1—Oliver 5' x 6' Steel Rotary Vac. Precoat.
1—U.S. 200 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Auto-Jet.
1—Hercules 400 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Pressure.
3—Oliver Precoat 5' x 6', 5' x 10', 8' x 10'.
1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vac vaportite housing.
1—Feinc 3' x 1' 316 S.S. Rotary Vac.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf, 17-60" x 80" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120", atmospheric double drum complete.
1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Atmos. Twin Drum.
2—Devine 4' x 9' single drum, atmospheric.
1—Buflovak 3' x 10' Rotary Vacuum.
1—Stokes 4' x 20', 304 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
6—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 5' x 6', 6' x 30', 6' x 50'.
2—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary.
3—Rotary Dryers 4' x 40', 6' x 50', 6' x 60', 7' x 80', 8' x 87'.
1—Louisville 4½' x 25' Inconel Rotary.
1—Link Belt 6'4" x 24" S.S. Louvre Dryer.
1—Stokes model 38-A Tray Dryer with 16-36" x 36" S.S. Shelves.
2—Atmos. Tray, 16 shelves, 40" x 24".
2—10' and 4' dia. 304 S.S. Spray Dryers.
2—Wyssmont, 304 S.S. 6'2" and 9'6" dia.

MIXERS

1—Sturtevant 75 cu. ft. 304 S.S. Rotary Batch Blender 20 HP.
1—Abbe 110 gal. 304 S.S. Jacketed Agitated Vacuum Dispersall Mixer.
2—Day Imperial 150 gal. jktd. double arm.
2—Baker-Perkins 150 and 100 gal jacketed double arm Sigma blades.
1—Baker-Perkins 50 gal. Jacketed.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
2—Steel jacketed Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—1500# Powder Mixer 304 S.S.
1—3' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer.
1—45" dia. Lancaster Mixer 7½ HP motor.
1—Patterson 80 cu. ft. Conical Blender, 304 S.S.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—Kinney Vacuum Pumps, 1000 cfm, 10 microns, 15 HP.
2—Hardinge 5' x 22" steel lined conical Ball Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 1SH, 1SI and Banton.
3—Abbe 2½" x 3' porcelain lined Pebble Mill XP motor.
1—Raymond 10" vert. Mill, 10 HP.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
2—#24 Rotex Sifters 20" x 64", 40" x 56".
5—Day Roball Sifters, 40" x 120", 40" x 84", Double Deck.
6—Nash H6, H5, H3 Vacuum Pumps.
3—Nash H6, 347 S.S. Vacuum Pumps.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines DD2-DD52-DS3-RB2.

Partial List of Values — Send for Complete Details

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
35-61 JABEZ STREET, NEWARK 5, N. J.

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MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR
LIQUIDATION
MAUMELLE ORDNANCE WORKS
N. LITTLE ROCK ARKANSAS

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

6—13,300 gal. vert., 11'-10" dia. x 15'-7" high, conical top, 3/16" bottom, ⅛" top, 12 gal. top.
3—12,000 gal. vert., 11'-6" dia. x 15'-6" high, flat bottom, conical top, ¼" const.
18—11,500 gal. Pfaudler horiz. blue glass-lined, 8' x 30', ½" shell, dished heads, nickel coils.
18—3650 gal. vert., 10' x 7', closed, 3/16".
3—3000 gal. vert., T347 SS, 5' x 19', dished, ASME 60 psi.
60—1350 gal. horiz., T347 SS, 4' x 14', dished heads, ASME 60 psi, 38 sq. ft., int. coil, 3/16" shell, ¼" dished heads.
9—1300 gal. vert., T321 SS, 7' x 4'-6", closed.
3—1100 gal. vert., T347 SS, 4' x 11', dished, ASME 60 psi.
27—476 gal. vert., 4'-6" x 4', open top.
54—475 gal. vert., 5'-6" x 2'-6", open top, dished bottom.
27—445 gal. vert., 6' x 2', open top, dished bottom.
3—300 gal. vert., T347 SS, 4' x 3', ASME 60 psi.
9—285 gal. vert., 41" x 49", open top.
9—260 gal. vert., 40" x 48", closed.

KETTLES—REACTORS

72—Pfaudler 1400 gal. blue glass-lined kettles, 84" x 54", jacketed, open top, Stainless cover, 3 HP Agit.
18—Pfaudler 1250 gal. blue glass-lined jacketed reactors (Sulphonators), 72" x 72", closed heads, Agit, condenser.
54—Pfaudler 600 gal. Stainless jkt. crystallizing kettles.
72—Pfaudler 250 gal. blue G/L kettles, jkt., Stainless cover.

COMPRESSORS—BLOWERS

3—Worthington 3500 cfm air comp., #LTC-4, 500 HP gas drive.
1—Chi.-Pneu. 3026 cfm air comp., #19-32-30—18 x 24, steam driven.
3—Elliott 11,620 cfm turbo-blowers, #0, 125 HP.
18—Ing.-Rand #67D9 air comp., 6 x 6 x 5, type 30, 10 HP.
9—Spencer Stainless turbo-blowers 1200 cfm @ 3.5 oz., 3 HP.
40—Stainless blowers & fans, 24" to 42" dia.

BOILERS—HEAT EXCHANGERS—COLUMNS

3—Edgemoor 43.5 HP, 3000 cfm waste-heat boilers, ASME 250 psi.
5—Comb. Eng. 435 HP water-tube boilers, 300 psi, gas or oil fired.
6—1450 sq. ft. T347 SS vert. tubular gas condensers.
3—1000 sq. ft. Duriron Single-Pipe coolers or condensers.
3—564 sq. ft. T347 SS vert. tubular gas condensers (Ammonia burner-preheater), ASME 60 psi.
9—400 sq. ft. T304 SS pipe coolers, 2" ips sch. 40 pipe.
12—Amer. Spiral heat exchangers: 162, 73 sq. ft., T316L SS.
48—Duriron pipe coolers, open or jacketed: 170, 120, 110, 55, 50, 10 sq. ft.
16—Duriron 24" x12' packed columns.
1—24" x 33' Duriron & Stainless packed column.
3—18 sq. ft. Steel ammonia evaporators.

STEEL PRESSURE TANKS

9—28,000 gal. horiz. 11' x 38', dished, ASME 75 psi, some lined with lead & Acid-Proof brick.
2—11,000 gal. horiz., 8' x 27', dished, ASME 300 psi.
5—9000 gal. horiz., 8' x 24', ½" shell & dished heads.
54—5200 gal. horiz., 6' x 24', ½" shell & dished heads.

MISCELLANEOUS

25—Worthington 3" x 2" Worthite pumps, #2-CG-2B, 15 HP.
81—Worthington 2" x 1½" Worthite pumps, #1½-CG-1A, 5 HP.
35—LaBour 2" self-priming St. St. pumps, #15-DPL.
8—Graver 10' x 23' lead-lined concentrating drums, w/furnace, etc.
4—Cottrell 88 tube elec.-mist precipitators.
4—2800 gal. vert. Haveg tanks, 7' x 10', open.
40,000'—Stainless Steel pipe, up to 6", all sizes.
10,000—Stainless Steel vapor pipe; 6", 12", 16" & 20" dia.
10,000—Stainless Steel valves, all types & sizes.

SEND FOR DETAILED CIRCULAR

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. SIXTH ST., PHILA. 22, PA.
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ANOTHER PERRY
LIQUIDATION
AMMONIUM SULPHATE PLANT
EL DORADO, ARKANSAS

3—20,000 gal. T316LC SS crystallizing tanks, 14' x 15', plus 11' cone bottom & 4' cone top. ⅜".
1—Link-Belt #900-30 Roto-Louvre rotary dryer, 9' dia. x 30' long.
1—Link-Belt 76" dia. x 14' long rotary cooler or contin. mixer.
1—3250 gal. T316LC SS tank, 6' dia. x 15'-10" high.
1—2250 gal. T316LC SS tank, 6' x 8' x 3/16", flat heads.
1—375 gal. T316LC SS tank, 4' x 4' x 3/16".
3—Worthington 4" x 3" Worthite cent. pumps, #3CG-1, 7½ HP.
1—New York Stainless Blower, #ME-300, 17,650 cfm @ 10.5" SP.
2—Link-Belt contin. bucket elevators; 40', 30' high C/C.

KETTLES — REACTORS

1—2000 gal. Glascote blue glass-lined reactor, jacketed, ASME 50 psi or vac. int., 90 psi jkt.
1—1800 gal. T316 SS jacketed reactor, 5 HP Agit.
3—1350 gal. T347 SS jkt. kettles, paddle Agit., Stainless cover.
1—1000 gal. T316 SS jkt. reactor, ASME vac. int., 65 psi jkt.
1—750 gal. T304 SS jkt. kettle, ASME 30 psi. 10 HP Agit.
1—600 gal. Bartlett & Snow Stainless crystallizing kettle.
6—465 gal. T304L SS reactors, 150 psi, internal, 165 psi jkt.
1—300 gal. Pfaudler blue G/L jkt. reactor, Agit., ASME.
1—300 gal. Glascote blue G/L jkt. reactor, Agit., ASME.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak 32" x 72" Twin-Drum Dryer, Chrome-Plated, Stainless Conveyors, Hoods, etc. Late Model!
5—Buflovak 42" x 120" Drum Dryers, ASME 160#.
1—American 42" x 120" dbl. Drum Dryer, ASME, stainless.
1—American 36" x 84" Dbl. Drum Dryer, ASME, Vacuum.
1—Buflovak 5' x 12' Single Drum Dryer, Vacuum.
1—Fischer 36" x 40" Single Drum Dryer.
1—Buflovak 32" x 52" Dbl. Drum Dryer, ASME 100# WP.
5—Stokes 195 sq. ft. Vacuum Shelf Dryers, #138J-16.
2—Davenport 8' x 60' Rotary Dryers, 7/16" Welded, Burners, Fans, etc.
1—Louisville 4'6" x 25' Rot. Steam-Tube Dryer, Welded.
1—Bartlett 3' x 15' Rotary Dryer, Everdur Shell.
1—Nerco-Niro Portable Stainless Spray Dryer.
1—7'6" x 62' Kiln, ½" welded shell.

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Chemical Industry Role

—Continued from page 7

the foundation stone for the MCA program.

Approximately sixteen months before the launching of the first Sputnik by the Soviet Union the association began to develop its program of assisting the teaching of chemistry so that students with potential for work in the field would find it an attractive area of study.

In addition, two other principal objectives were held uppermost throughout the program. They were:

- "To assist educators through the development of science-teaching aids and curriculum-enrichment materials and services and, insofar as possible, to encourage the liberal education of students in order that they may be equipped for the able performance of broad responsibilities;
- "To aid and encourage the education, recruiting and in-service training of science teachers and education administrators, seeking thereby not only to increase their number and effectiveness, but also their prestige."

The overall industry-education program of the MCA eventually evolved into five basic programs. In all of the programs heavy reliance was placed on teams of educational advisors from all educational levels which cooperated wholeheartedly in the development of the programs.

Cyclic Intermediates

—Continued from page 7

iff notes, nearly all of it going into chemicals.

Production of styrene totaled 1,743 million pounds, and ethylbenzene output was 1,661 million pounds.

Phenol production was up 12 percent; phthalic anhydride output up 12 percent, and monochlorobenzene output up 8 percent.

Production of orthoxylene, which was first reported separately in 1959, amounted to 139 million pounds in 1960, up spectacularly from 62 million pounds in '59.

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Trade Names Chemicals & Specialties

—Continued from page 55

itially to the industrial and household floor polish market.

Developed in Morton's research laboratories, the product is reported to offer a combination of improvements long sought by polymer polish technologists.

"Lock and Key" polymer is said to be completely resistant to water, has permanent resistance to alkaline detergents, can be recoated immediately, is readily strippable and is easily formulated.

The product also comes up to standards usually associated with acrylics, the company says, in that it has high gloss, scuff and slip resistance, resistance to dirt pickup and black heel marking, is clear and non-yellowing.

Alkaline resistance in "Lock and Key" polymer means it can be cleaned with common cleaning and sanitizing agents with repeated scrubbing without dulling or damaging the polish film, Morton says. This property also eliminates damage to the polish through spill and splash in the wash room, kitchen and bathroom.

Recoatability, another property of concern to maintenance people, has been improved in the new product. The alkali resistance developed on drying allows a quick recoat without damage to the undercoat. In practice, this results in a higher gloss, the company says.

Heavy duty polishes, in particular, require easy removability after extended traffic and aging. The company reports a polymer polish containing acid-sensitive polymer can be completely and easily stripped from the floor by using a specific formulation of common acidic agents.

Stripper Concentrate Suggested

Morton suggests a possible stripper concentrate containing phosphoric acid, a surfactant and ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, but points out that any number of acidic reagents might be used in stripping acid-sensitive polymer polishes.

The company believes that another important aspect of its new polymer latex is that it can be readily used in the standard type of polymer formulations which the polish manufacturers have become familiar with in the past few years.

For example, alkali soluble leveling resins, wax or polyethylene emulsions and common plasticizers can be formulated with the polymer latex.

Because of the alkaline pH of both latex and polish, there are no unusual problems of corrosion to consider for conventional manufacturing and packaging equipment. Too, the usual preservatives, such as phenyl mercuric acetate formulations or formaldehyde, are satisfactory to prevent bacterial attack.

Following this development in the floor polish industry, Morton plans laboratory and field application programs with the polymer in other uses such as surface coatings, paints, and adhesives.

Price on "Lock and Key" polymer (40 percent solids) has been set at 37 cents a pound in tankwagons, 39 cents in truckloads, and 40 cents a pound in less-than-carload lots.

Trade Name Briefs

COATINGS: Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association has issued new specifications covering finishes for floors of Northern hard maple. The new specifications supercede those published in 1958 and are designed to give users the benefit of new developments and improvements since the last specifications were issued.

As the official laboratory for MFMA, Foster D. Snell, Inc., will begin testing based on the new specifications September 1, 1961, and sample submissions will be accepted beginning August 1, 1961.

RESINS: Onyx Chemical Corporation has come up with a new cyclic reactant resin tradenamed "Onyxset LC" produced to provide "wash and wear" finishes for cottons. Fabrics finished with the resin are said to have greater shrinkage control, greater scorch resistance, and lower residual odor than those processed with triazone resins.

This company has also made available a new retarding agent "Levelol 74" to produce level dyeings on wool and wool blends. The product is also recommended for increasing color value, improving light fastness and added resistance to wet crocking.

SURFACTANTS: Ultra Chemical Works has appointed Moss Soap Company, Miami, Fla., as a distributor for its surfactant and detergent products, including "Sulframin" alky aryl sulfonates, "Ultrapole" alkanolamine condensates, and "Ultra" xylene and toluene sulfonates.

Fermentation: Basis for New Chemicals Program in Israel?

Will the fermentation process provide the basis for a whole new chemical program in Israel? H. F. Roderick, president of Miles Chemical Company, Elkhart, Ind., thinks it's a good bet.

Miles has just broken ground for a $2 million citric acid plant near Haifa. The installation, slated for completion next July, will have an annual capacity of 1,500 short tons. Sixty percent of the unit's production is slated for internal consumption.

Introduction by Miles of the fermentation process to the Israel economy via its citric plants, Mr. Roderick believes, could become the vehicle for more widespread chemical operations in the country.

Toners, Lakes Activity Off in 1960

Last year could have been a better year, as far as the toners and lakes business was concerned. So reports the Tariff Commission in putting together its preliminary report on production and sales for 1960.

Output of full-strength toners, extended toners and lakes amounted to 40.3 million pounds—5.6 percent less than the output of 42.7 million pounds in 1959 and 13.8 percent more than the production of 35.4 million pounds in 1958.

Sales in 1960 amounted to 32.7 million pounds, valued at $64.3 million, compared with 33.3 million pounds, valued at $65.6 million, in 1959 and 27.8 million pounds, valued at $53.4 million, in 1958.

In terms of quantity, sales in 1960 were 1.8 percent smaller than in 1959 and 17.6 percent larger than in 1958, and in terms of value, 2 percent smaller than in 1959 and 20.5 percent larger than in 1958.

Production of full-strength toners in 1960 amounted to 30.5 million pounds—5.6 percent less than the output of 32.3 million pounds reported for 1959. Sales in 1960 amounted to 24.2 million pounds, valued at $52.7 million, compared with 24.6 million pounds, valued at $54.4 million in 1959. Sales in 1960 were thus 1.6 percent smaller than in 1959, in terms of quantity, and 3.1 percent smaller, in terms of value.

The individual full-strength toners listed in the report, which were produced in the largest quantities in 1960 were the barium toner of pigment red 49, 2.8 million pounds; pigment yellow 12, 2.5 million pounds; the alpha form of pigment blue 15, 2.3 million pounds; pigment green 7, 2.2 million pounds; pigment red 3, 2.1 million pounds; pigment red 48, 1.7 million pounds; pigment blue 19 and the calcium toned of pigment red 49, 1.5 million pounds each; the barium toner of pigment red 53, 1.4 million pounds; and the beta form of pigment blue 15, 1.3 million pounds .

Total production of less-than-full-strength colors (extended toners and lakes) in 1960 amounted to 9.8 million pounds—5.8 percent less than the 10.4 million pounds reported for 1959.

Sales in 1960, which amounted to 8.5 million pounds, were valued at $11.6 million, compared with 8.7 million pounds, valued at $11.3 million in 1959. Sales in 1960 were thus 2.3 percent smaller than in 1959, in terms of quantity, but 2.7 percent larger, in terms of value.

Salk Blasts at AMA

—Continued from page 3

tique of the AMA report has been sent to the association, Dr. Salk disclosed.

Dr. Salk went much farther in criticizing the AMA stand last week than in his first response to the association's action at its recent conference in New York.

In addition to defending the efficiacy of the Salk vaccine, he raised the possibility that use of live vaccine might cause reintroduction of a polio virus already extinct.

"If virus in the community is sharply declining with the use of killed vaccine," he said, "would not the introduction of live virus vaccine reverse this process by re-introducion of virus into the population with opportunity for multiplication and mutation?"

The AMA report said there are no grounds for assuming this could happen.

Chemical Men Say FDA Doesn't Understand

—Continued from page 3

dustry's criticism of the regulations with a warning that unless they are changed they will hinder rather than help in effective administration of the law.

"They are both over-restrictive and impracticable, especially where certain testing procedures have been set forth," he said. "Furthermore, we believe that many of the provisions are inconsistent with the act itself and are contrary to the intent of congress.

"We believe that the regulations, if adopted in the present form, would result in extensive and most serious overlabeling of household products. The labels and language should be practical, not based alone on the inherent properties of a product but directed toward avoiding hazards resulting from such use, handling and storage as may reasonably be anticipated."

Sections on Type Attacked

Mr. Hull also attacked provisions which spell out mandatory standards for type size and location of the precautionary statements on packages. He said that they were drawn up without regard to the size or shape of a container and without regard to the purposes of a label, which is to identify the product, carry directions for use and help to sell it.

Finally, he urged that more time be allowed for industry to bring their labels into compliance with the law, which he said could not be done without extreme hardship by January 31, 1962, the deadline date for full compliance.

Charles E. Beach, of John C. Stalfort & Sons, Inc., Baltimore, Md., spoke for the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association and described the regulations as a "radical departure" from policies and practices of states of many years standing.

He said that the problem of safety in the use of hazardous articles is largely one of education because in this day and age one may question the necessity of telling anyone not to drink kerosene, cleaning fluids and the like.

Another trouble is, he added, no one yet has been able to devise a method of storing household products away from the hands of inquisitive youngsters. Mr. Beach said that arbitrary departure from established procedures is not warranted. Common law liability will quickly eliminate from the market any product that is not properly labeled. This is such a far-reaching proposal, he continued, that the regulations should not be drafted with an inadequate deadline.

Serious Liability Problems Seen

He said that manufacturers will face serious problems of product liability after the law becomes effective if their labels are not in full compliance with the law and its regulations. For this reason, he added, it is essential that industry be given adequate time to devise new labels and get them approved. He asked that congress be urged to extend the effective date of the law until February 1, 1963.

Harold Wittcoff, of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., entered a strong objection to the inclusion of epoxy resins among the group of substances to be labeled as "strong sensitizers." He said that fifteen years experience with these substances has failed to turn up any case of injury either among production workers, handlers or consumers.

He emphasized that the law requires that human experience be used as a criterion in determining the degree of hazard involved in substances covered by the law.

M. W. Weiss, of Interchemical Corporation, Hawthorne, N. J., asked for a clarification of the definition of a hazardous substance, but failed to obtain any enlightenment on this score from the three officials presiding. He was particularly concerned over the application of the law to office supplies which he said might be taken home and thus be considered household products.

Turpentine Classification Protested

David Long, of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York, protested FDA's classification of turpentine as a "highly toxic substance," stating that such a determination is unreasonable, unnecessary and not within the authority of the FDA. He feared that this classification would seriously injure the market for turpentine for home use.

Robert H. Dewey, of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, objected to the inclusion of methanol and mixtures of methanol in the group of "highly toxic" substances. He urged a change in the regulations for measuring toxicity levels so that there would be no discrimination between mixtures containing small portions of highly toxic substances.

Humble Not Humble

—Continued from page 3

was excess capacity for polyethylene made via the low-pressure route.

At that time, one observer told OPD that the high-density PE cuts, while recognizing existing conditions, were nowhere near the depth to which some spot prices had sunk in this country.

Further, it was reported that some lots of high-density PE had sold in Europe at the equivalent of 14 cents a pound.

These conditions lead trade sources to speculate that considerable downward pressure is already being exerted on the 42-cents-per-pound price of polypropylene.

There is such certainty about the situation that the question appears not to be "will polypropylene prices drop?" but "when?" and "how much?"

Jobs & People

Antara Chemicals, a division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York—**William C. Brunson** has been named midwest regional sales manager, succeeding **G. A. Brost** who has been made product manager of intermediates.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Lombard Squires** has been appointed assistant general manager of the explosives department to administer operations connected with Atomic Energy Commission.

Enjay Chemical Company, a division of Humble Oil & Refining Company, New York—Newly named as butyl sales representatives are **John B. Winkler,** for the east; **Peter M. Heard** for the central states; and **David H. Hess, jr.,** for the west.

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York—**Joseph W. Schinzing** has been named sales representative in the midwest area for the chemicals and plastics division.

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York—Newly elected to the board of directors are **Bailey K. Howard,** president of Field Enterprises Educational Corporation, Chicago, and **Frank Markoe, jr.,** vice-president of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, Morris Plains, N. J.

Hercules Powder Company (Canada), Ltd.—**Donald F. Stauffer** has been appointed managing director of Hercules British Honduras, Ltd., an affiliate. **Robert W. Edwards** has been made plant manager.

Hooker Chemical Corporation, New York—**Floyd E. MacDonald** has been appointed manager of industrial relations for the phosphorus department.

McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Fort Washington, Pa.—**D. B. Decker** has been elevated to regional director of the sales division.

Interchemical Corporation, New York—**Edward Aquadro** has been named to the newly-created post of process engineer.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Joseph F. Krepley** has been appointed director of extursion operations in the metals division.

Onyx Chemical Corporation, Jersey City, N.J.—**George R. Purdy** has rejoined Onyx as a technical sales representative for New York, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania.

S. B. Penick & Co., New York — **Richard M. Collins** has been appointed sales representative in the metropolitan New York area.

Petro-Tex Chemical Corporation, New York—**Dr. Roger M. Nagel** has been named supervisor of polyolefin development with headquarters at Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation's chemical research and development center in Princeton, N.J. Petro-Tex is jointly owned by FMC and Tennessee Gas Transmission Company.

SunOlin Chemical Company, Philadelphia—**Robert C. Brady** has been named sales coordinator. He leaves an assignment with Sun Oil Company as manager of industrial products for the middle Atlantic region to join SunOlin.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, New York—**Herbert R. Miller** has joined Texas Gulf's sales department. He was previously vice-president of international division of Century Chemical Corporation.

Union Carbide Plastics Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation—**W. Kenneth Hill** has been named a technical sales representative in the New England region.

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.—**Pierre G. Fuger** has been elevated to the new post of manager of national soda ash accounts.

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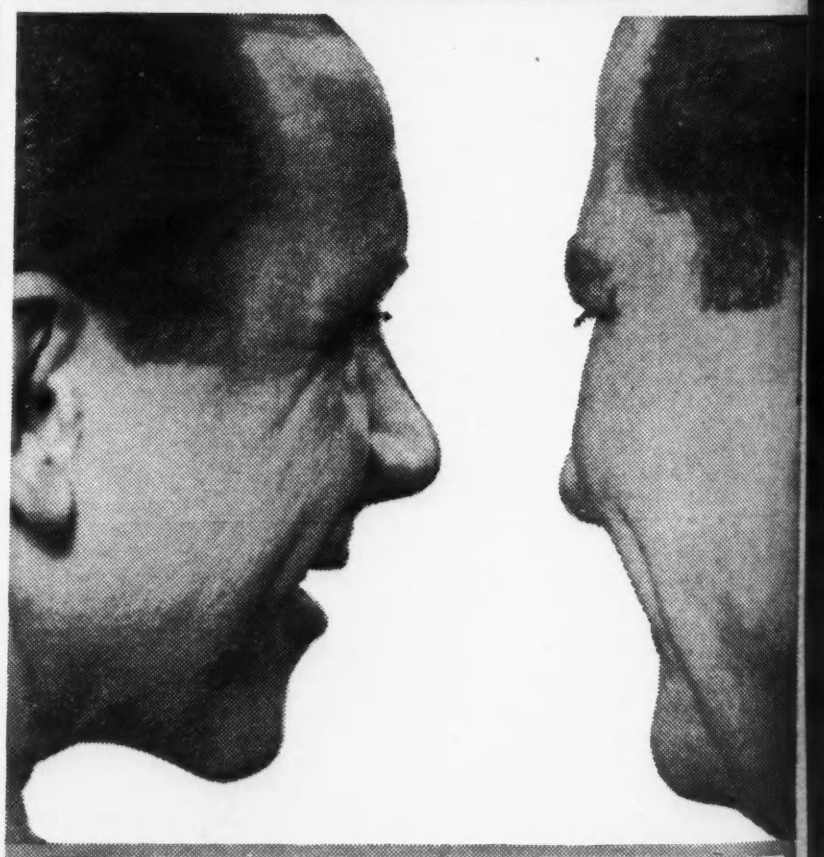

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